FBIS DAILY REPORT

CONTENTS

Eastern Europe

Vol II No 107 *4 June 1981*

ALBANIA

ZERI I POPULLIT Replies on Yugoslav Embassy Incident B 1
Radio Reports on Duplicity of Yugoslav Experts B 4
Friends Support Albanian Stand on Kosovo B 5

CZECHOSLOVAKIA

Polish Katowice Forum Reported Analyzed D 1
'Crude Threats' Against PZPR D 1
Polish Reaction Noted D 1
Owczarz's Comments Noted D 2
[Bratislava PRAVDA 2 Jun]
Bratislava PRAVDA Analysis D 2
[Lipavsky, 2 Jun]
RUDE PRAVO Reports 'Stormy Discussion' in Torun [30 May] D 4
Hula Departs 3 June for Short Visit to Poland D 5
CPCZ Study Delegation Returns From Warsaw D 5
[RUDE PRAVO 30 May]
More on Hungarian Militia Delegation's Visit D 5
Arrival, Reception D 5
[RUDE PRAVO 26 May]
Lenart Meets Delegation D 5
Defense Minister Chnoupek's Visit to Cuba Reported D 6
Report on Talks, Dinner Toast [RUDE PRAVO 26 May] D 6
Cooperation Agreement Signed D 6
Communique Published [Bratislava PRAVDA 1 Jun] D 7
Comments on Cuban Talks D 11
Cuban Reportage [cross-reference] D 12
RUDE PRAVO Reports on Strougal's Talks in Austria D 12
[Stano, 26 May]
RUDE PRAVO Continues Terrorism Series; U.S. Cited D 14
RUDE PRAVO: Washington Resuscitating McCarthyism [28 May] D 15
LE FIGARO Reports Two CSSR Dissidents Released D 17
[Paris, 27 May]
CSSR-Syrian Society for Solidarity Against Israel D 17
[RUDE PRAVO 30 May]
Jakes Attends, Returns From MPRP Congress D 18
Mongolian Reportage [cross-reference] D 18
Return via Moscow D 18
Husak Congratulates Kampuchean Secretary General D 18
[RUDE PRAVO 30 May]
Husak Sends Condolences to PRC Congress Chairman D 18
Local National Front Preelection Rallies Held D 18
Lenart Address in Bratislava D 18
Lenart on 'Deviation' D 20
Hula at Jirkov Rally D 21
'Christian Peace Conference' D 21
[Bratislava PRAVDA 27 May]
Slovak PRAVDA Supports Noncommunist Candidate D 22
[Vilcek, 2 Jun]
Officials Attend, Address Federal Assembly 27 May D 24
Report on Ler Address D 24
Indra Speech Excerpts [RUDE PRAVO 28 May] D 24
More on Indra Speech D 26
Husak Addresses Young People in Prague Castle D 27
RUDE PRAVO on Problems, Tasks of Domestic Market [1 Jun] D 28
Briefs: Intercosmos Session; Aid for Afghanistan D 29

GERMAN DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC

ADN Dispatch Criticizes Katowice Declaration E 1
Honecker Thanks Japanese for Hospitality E 2
[NEUES DEUTSCHLAND 1 Jun]
Romanian Military Delegation Continues Visit E 3
Inspects Naval Unit E 3
Talks With Counterparts [NEUES DEUTSCHLAND 2 Jun] E 3
Visit to Dresden E 4
Honecker Receives Italian Ambassador's Credentials E 4
Representative of Frelimo Party Received in Berlin E 5
[NEUES DEUTSCHLAND 29 May]
FDGB Cooperation With Mozambique Trade Unions E 5
[NEUES DEUTSCHLAND 30-31 May]
Official Statement on Solidarity Week With Arabs E 6
[NEUES DEUTSCHLAND 1 Jun]
Baltic Countries' Workers Conference Opens in Binz E 7
[NEUES DEUTSCHLAND 30-31 May]

HUNGARY

Further Reportage on 10th KISZ Congress 29-31 May F 1
Fejti Report 29 May F 1
Fejti Sums Up Meeting F 7
Resolution Concludes Congress F 8
SFRY's Mosjov Arrives, Begins Talks With Kadar F 9
PZPR's Olszowski Comments on Precongress Debates F 10
Second Soviet Memorial Desecrated in Poland F 11

POLAND

Further Reportage, Reaction to Katowice Party Forum G 1
Gabrys Denies Participation G 1
Katowice Forum on Renewal G 1
Barcikowski Scores Forum G 1
Warsaw Rounds up Protests G 3
CSSR, GDR Cited on Katowice G 3
Commentator Views Opposition G 4
[Broszczak]
Proposed TU, Bydgoszcz, Katowice Forum Viewed G 4
[Guetta in Paris LE MONDE 3 Jun]
Kania Opens Meeting With Media Representatives G 6
Jablonski Not To Run in Current Party Elections G 6
Moczar at Party Meeting in Ostrowiec Swietokrzyski G 7
Moczar on Katowice Forum G 7
Officials Recalled Since 1 September Enumerated G 7
Reportage on PZPR Precongress Preparations G 7
Krakow Party Criticism G 7
Kurowski Interview [TRYBUNA LUDU 29 May] G 8
Lukasiewicz on Preparations G 12
[Margueritte in Paris LE FIGARO 2 Jun]
Shipyard Delegate Interview G 14
PZPR Congress Dates G 14
Torun Decision Reviewed [TRYBUNA LUDU] G 15
Enterprise Collectives Voice Support for Siwak G 15
[TRYBUNA LUDU 1 Jun]
Bydgoszcz Solidarity Proclaims Warning Strike G 16
AFP Report G 16
Zielona Gora Solidarity Scores PZPR Newspaper G 17
Katowice Congress of Disabled Persons Ends Work G 17
Szczepanski Meets Bydgoszcz MKZ, Rural NSZZ G 17
Monuments Marking Soviet Solidarity Defaced [AFP] G 18
Fire Fighters Call Off State of Protest Readiness G 18

Situation of Political Prisoners Highlighted G 18
Bzdyl Released G 18
Dabrowski, Rakowski Confer G 18
Protest Hunger Strikes G 19
Jaruzelski Chairs Council of Ministers Session G 19
Finance Minister Cited on Economic Situation G 20
Economic Expert on Improvement Possibilities G 20
Warsaw Reports Current Coal Extraction Figures G 21
9.1 Percent Living Cost Increase Reported in 1980 G 21
[ZYCIE WARSZAWY 27 May]
TRYBUNA LUDU Reports on Rising Unemployment G 22
PAP Views Passport, Emigration Situation G 22
Warsaw Feuilleton Deplores Lack of Official Remorse G 22
[Dabrowski]
Legnica Voivodship Demands Recall of Sejm Deputy G 23
ZOLNIERZ WOLNOSCI Condemns Monument Desecration G 23
[Zielicz, 28 May]
Prison Convicts Protest Administration, Conditions G 25
Szczecin Protest G 25
Complaints Against Conditions G 25
USSR Envoy on 'Departure From Scientific Socialism' G 26
TRYBUNA LUDU Comments on Cooperation With USSR G 26

ROMANIA

RCP Sends CCP Condolences on Soong Ching Ling H 1
Condolences to PRC Embassy H 1
Popescu Receives PRC Friendship Delegation H 1
Ceausescu Receives Yugoslavia's Ambassador H 1
Nigerian President Receives Romanian Ambassador H 2
Ceausescu Congratulates Tsedenbal on Flection H 2
[SCINTEIA 3 Jun]
Mihai Gere Participates in Mongolian Party Congress H 2
Duma Confers With Moroccan Officials in Rabat H 2
Economic Cooperation Talks With Colombian Officials H 3
Ceausescu Cables Bangladesh on Rahman Killing H 3
Condolences to Embassy H 3
Briefs: Zimbabwe President Receives Envoy H 3

YUGOSLAVIA

Kosovo League of Communists Expels 442 Members I 1
Kosovo Assembly Hears Report, Replaces Officials I 1
Kosovo Prosecutor Comments on FJALJA Journal Ban I 4
Author of 'Woolly Times' To Be Dismissed I 5
Executive Council Proposes Cut in Federal Budget I 5
Air Force Commander Interviewed on Anniversary I 5
Civil Defense Council Discusses Draft Principles I 6
[BORBA 22 May]
Montenegro LC Analyzes New Method of Party Activity I 7
BORBA Warns Against Nationalism in Vojvodina I 9
[Erdelji, 21 May]
Presidency Urges Economies in Foreign Visits I 9
Secretary Vrhovec Returns From Far East Trip I 10
Sundic Comments on Relations With Hungary I 10
Mojsov in Hungary [cross-reference] I 11
Vrhovec Greets Visiting Nicaraguan Foreign Minister I 11

ZERI I POPULLIT REPLIES ON YUGOSLAV EMBASSY INCIDENT

AU031015 Tirana ATA in English 0900 GMT 3 Jun 81

["On the Event of the Yugoslav Embassy in Tirana--Reply to the Newspaper POLITIKA of Belgrade"--ATA headline]

[Text] Tirana, 3 Jun (ATA)--The newspaper ZERI I POPULLIT publishes today an article, which exposes the shameless inventions, slanders and distortions of the Yugoslav press in regard to the event of the Yugoslav Embassy in Tirana and shows who were the real organizers of this event and who were those that took part in it.

ZERI I POPULLIT writes:

We had thought that the Yugoslav press, irrespective of profound ideological contradictions which exist between Albania and Yugoslavia, irrespective of the polemics it continues in this field for dozens of years and that nobody denies it of the right to continue it for the same period of time in the future, too, would preserve, as far as the facts and data are concerned, a certain correctness and objectivity and would not pass into the sensational writings of the worthless newspapers that fill the boulevards of the West.

> POLITIKA and TANJUG have the right not to believe in, to oppose and deny our facts, words and statements. But to replace them with their inventions and present the latter to the public as our statements, this is shameful
>
> POLITIKA has done nothing else, but with its pages, it has become a mouthpiece of the policy of the Yugoslav arch-policeman, Herljevic

Now the Yugoslav press is going beyond this crucial point and is plunging in this mire, of which it would have it difficult to come out. POLITIKA and TANJUG have the right not to believe in, to oppose and deny our facts, words and statements. But to replace them with their inventions and present the latter to the public as our statements, this is shameful.

On May 26 you published an article full of shameless inventions, slanders and distortions with what occurred to you at the Yugoslav Embassy in Tirana concerning the two explosions on the terrace of the kitchen, annex to the building. This article was followed suit by a long news item by TANJUG on May 29. Your article neither treated of, nor did it argue the problem seriously, nor did it reflect on the event itself. It is a police-typical material made available by the organs of the secret Yugoslav police (UDB). As is seen, POLITIKA has done nothing else, but with its pages, it has become a mouthpiece of the policy of the Yugoslav arch-policeman, Herljevic.

The communication the vice-minister of foreign affairs of the P.S.R. of Albania, Reiz Malile made to the Yugoslav ambassador in Tirana on May 24 says that "the Albanian competent authorities, just as in the past, will take all the necessary measures to safeguard and guarantee the normal activity of the Yugoslav diplomatic representation and its staff". Likewise, on May 28, he reiterated him that "as far as the Vienna Convention is concerned we are not in need that it should be mentioned to us by someone else, because we know and implement it strictly; we have implemented and will implement it also towards the Yugoslav Embassy in Tirana." By openly distorting our statements, you write quite the opposite: "The Albanian Government stated that it will not comply with the international obligation to ensure as a host country the conditions of full security necessary for the normal functioning of diplomatic missions of other countries." (TANJUG, May 29).

The note of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the P.S.R. of Albania says "We have neither attacked, nor will we ever attack the Yugoslav Embassy in Tirana." (ATA, May 26, 1981). The Yugoslav press writes quite the opposite that Albania "justifies the terrorist methods used on its territory against the diplomatic mission of another country." (TANJUG, May 29).

The Albanian note says that "we will defend the Yugoslav Embassy, just as we require from you to defend ours in Belgrade," whereas the Yugoslav press distorts these words: "Albania has manifested no readiness to take the necessary measures and protect the lives of persons in the mission and ensure the conditions for their normal work." (TANJUG, May 29)

The Albanian side presented to the Yugoslav side the official report of our experts required by the embassy of the S.F.R. of Yugoslavia in Tirana. POLITIKA refutes this document with a sleight of hand and writes without thinking at all that "the Albanian Government behaves in an entirely provocative way." And it continues to subtilize on this idea, to make philosophy and theories on the internal situation in Albania and on the entire present-day international situation and to show the world that it is facing a greater danger: "Albania," writes POLITIKA, "tries to implant in the world the seed of lie and deceive the progressive opinion on the essence of its policy towards the patient and tolerant neighbouring Yugoslavia." Therefore, the world must awaken from the sleep and help this "patient and tolerant Yugoslavia," "defend the vital interests of the state integrity, the constitutional order in the S.F.R. of Yugoslavia" from the threats made by Albania.

> The progressive opinion and the world chancelleries did not believe this great lie of the Yugoslavs, who sought to make Albania responsible

But the international progressive public opinion, to which Belgrade appeals, because it has had and has the reactionary one of its side, knows well both the policy of Albania and that of Yugoslavia. It has its own judgement and is not influenced by such appeals.

It is already a publicly known fact that the first one who publicly accused the Albanian Embassy in Belgrade, our embassies in other countries of the world and finally the P.S.R. of Albania itself that it has instigated the turmoils in Kosovo, was the Yugoslav arch-policeman Herljevic. It was he who made the Serbian "interpretation" of the events in Kosovo, who presented the topics and theses for the Yugoslav propaganda in regard to them.

The progressive opinion and the world chancelleries did not believe in the great lie of the Yugoslavs who sought to make Albania responsible. The terrible tragedy of Kosovo, which is called genocide, its real causes, which were understood by everybody, just as it were understood [by] those who were responsible of this calamity, badly discredited Yugoslavia of Tito, revealed the danger of its policy and action to the peace and security in the Balkans and Europe.

> Yugoslav Internal Ministry implicated in this great plot almost the entire Yugoslav leadership and transformed the matter into a problem among all the nations of the S.F.R. of Yugoslavia.

The Yugoslav Internal Ministry implicated in this great plot almost the entire Yugoslav leadership and transformed the matter into a problem among all the nations of S.F.R. of Yugoslavia. None of the Yugoslav leaders dared to denounce this Serbian plot against Kosovo, against the S.F.R. of Yugoslavia and against the P.S.R. of Albania except for the youth and intelligentsia of Kosovo, who were hit with bullets, who were killed and jailed.

In this very dangerous plot for the future of the Yugoslav Federation, the people of Kosovo and the P.S.R. of Albania defended not only their rights, but also the unity of the Yugoslav Federation, while the big Serb attack had two targets: genocide in Kosovo and the attack against the P.S.R. of Albania. It wanted to kill two birds with one stone, but it killed itself and the wound will have grave consequences.

> Those who were deceived by the slogans of the pompous Titoite policy have begun to become disappointed

The notorious policy full of clamour and falsities of Yugoslavia of Tito was exposed. The apprentices did not follow their master who died.

Instead of reflecting on the failures of the past, they continue to sing unprecedented praises to one who led Yugoslavia to an abyss. But the cults painstakingly fanned up come to an end quickly and easily. Those who were deceived by the slogans of the pompous Titoite policy, internationally and internally, have begun to become disappointed. Yugoslav "magnificence" who lived in dreams that it had become the "navel" of the world, was smashed to smithereens.

Nevertheless, despite the failures of the internal and external policy of Tito, despite the inadvertence and confusion of the confused system he provided to his followers, we have wished and wish Yugoslavia to be stable. This is in interest of the peoples of Yugoslavia and of all its neighbours, but neither UDS (Yugoslav secret police), nor men like Herljevic, Stambolic, Rankovic or Vukmanovic can do this great deed. It must be a work of the peoples of Yugoslavia, of the people freed from chauvinist "nostalgia" for "Big Serbia" or "Old Serbia."

> Only the sworn enemies of the peoples, the Soviet revisionists kept silence, when all the world was speaking
>
> We shall speak another time about the threads of Russian-Big Serb plot

ZERI I POPULLIT, organ of the C.C. of the PLA, wrote three basic articles, which told the truth, which called on for moderation, cool-headedness, meditation, in order to cool the blood and establish tranquility in Kosovo. For this it wanted that the demands of Albanians be reexamined with justice and objectivity, and not to be harshly opposed.

The organ of the Central Committee of the PLA clearly and publicly declared that "Albania had not interfered and would not interfere in the home affairs of Yugoslavia," that it had never made "territorial claims," that "the Albanian people were not for the undermining of the S.F.R. of Yugoslavia and that they would fight side by side the peoples of Yugoslavia if they would be attacked by anyone."

It became clear to all that we said true and vital things. We acted in favour of the two counties and the cause of security in the Balkans and Europe. But the Yugoslav leadership of all levels and all kinds judged and spoke with the head and language of the Yugoslav secret police, under the evident direction of big Serbs.

We preserved cool-headedness in front of the shameful chorus that raised its voice far and wide (?in) Yugoslavia and cried against the Albanians: "Eureka," we found the culprits. But the Chorus was false and the world opinion, down to those states which do not wish us well, gave their approval to the Albanians and not to the Yugoslavs. Only the sworn enemies of the peoples, the Soviet revisionists kept silence, when all the world was speaking. As to reasons that they kept silence, we will return another time and we shall speak about the threads of Russian-big-Serb plot.

> The arch-policeman Herljevic organized with his men, in the absence of the secretary of state for foreign affairs of the S.F.R. of Yugoslavia Vrhovec and without the knowledge of Yugoslav ambassador Komatina, the event in the Yugoslav Embassy in Tirana

In the face of this noisy defeat, the arch-policeman Herljevic organized with his men, in the absence of the secretary of state for foreign affairs of the S.F.R. of Yugoslavia, Vrhovec and without the knowledge of the Yugoslav ambassador Komatina, the event in the Yugoslav Embassy in Tirana "to gild a little" the copper of his plot, whose luster was lost.

Our experts, together with the officials of the foreign ministry of the P.S.R. of Albania, summoned by the Yugoslav ambassador, went to the place of event and in the presence of all the staff of the Yugoslav Embassy, made a detailed expertise, which our Foreign Ministry handed over to the ambassador, Komatina.

This reply and expertise was not to the liking of Yugoslavs. They required that their experts should come and we agreed upon. But so many days have gone by and they do not appear. Instead of them, the said article appeared in the Belgrade newspaper POLITIKA.

> As you want to shift the blame on the P.S.R. of Albania with the view of deceiving the world opinion, we are saying that there are two persons and a third one of Russian origin in the Yugoslav Embassy in Tirana, who have done such things. You find their names yourselves.

We say to the newspaper POLITIKA that the Albanian answer categorically excluded that the explosive substances were hurled from outside. For politeness we did not say that they have been applied from inside. The Yugoslavs did not want to reflect on our say, then. As you want to shift the blame on the P.S.R. of Albania with the view of deceiving the world opinion, we are saying that there are two persons and third one (woman--ed) of Russian origin in the Yugoslav Embassy in Tirana, who have done such things. You find their names yourselves.

We also stress that precisely on May 23, the lifeguard of the Yugoslav Embassy, together with his wife, left Tirana because someone was not in need of their presence on the evening of May 23. On our part, everything which had to do with the May 23 event at the Yugoslav Embassy is documented, photographed and filmed.

Finally, we would also like to say to the newspaper POLITIKA a few words on the Helsinki documents, which it often quotes in its anti-Albanian campaign. Everyday facts show that the Helsinki spirit was a soap bubble. These facts granted the right to Socialist Albania. Likewise, through facts we shall tell the world that Socialist Albania is not a danger to Europe, as you heralds of Belgrade claim, but Titoite Yugoslavia is a danger to the Balkans, Europe and the world.

RADIO REPORTS DUPLICITY OF YUGOSLAV EXPERTS

AU031946 Tirana Domestic Service in Albanian 1800 GMT 3 Jun 81

[Text] ATA reports that Justin Papa Jorgji, director of the Fourth Directorate of the Foreign Ministry, summoned Spasio Tunic, councillor of the SFRY Embassy at 1930 on 3 June. He communicated the following:

In the telephone call to the protocol branch, you said, as is known, that Yugoslav experts arrived in Tirana on Monday. They have now completed their work and are ready to meet with Albanian experts if this is regarded as beneficial. The meeting can be made at 0800 on 4 June at a place arranged by the Albanian side.

We are suprised by this act of the Yugoslav side, which has brought its experts to your embassy. And now you tell us that they have carried out their activity, have completed their work, and you are ready for us to meet. We did not know that the experts had arrived in Tirana or when they arrived. We issued visas for three councillors of the Federative Secretariat for SFRY Foreign Affairs, which were requested in an official note to our embassy in Belgrade. Now it turns our that they were experts. Thus they have been brought to Tirana disguised as councillors.

Deputy Foreign Minister Reiz Malile said in his declaration to your ambassador on 28 May 1981: If you side, we accept your experts coming to investigate the incident on condition that our experts who were called by your embassy also assist in the investigation that you wish to carry out for yourselves. Also present should be the councillor who assisted when we made our investigation. On our side the investigation is complete, filmed and photographed.

As is clear from the above, nothing more was demanded by our side except simply to assist in your experts' investigation. You did not take our request into consideration, but brought in your experts without informing us. Meanwhile they carried out their activities without the presence of our experts, as we had requested. But now that they have completed their work, why should they meet with our experts? We have not requested the holding of meetings between experts of both sides or the holding of discussion among them. But we repeat once again: We have asked that our experts simply assist during your experts' work in their investigation at the site of the incident, just as you assisted when our experts investigated the case.

Under these conditions we consider your request for a meeting between experts as unsuitable and not beneficial, as they arrived in Tirana under false pretenses, without our knowledge and have carried out their investigations without our presence. You speak about a meeting of experts from both sides precisely today, when POLITIKA writes that it has found the criminal who placed the bombs on the terrace of your embassy. This illustrates your inverted aims. On the one hand you request a meeting of experts, and on the other hand you declare that you have found the criminal who placed the bombs. There is no doubt that this new fabrication by POLITIKA is a continuation of the slanders and frenzied anti-Albanian camapign being carried out in Yugoslavia.

FRIENDS SUPPORT ALBANIAN STAND ON KOSOVO

AU021954 Tirana Domestic Service in Albanian 1800 GMT 2 Jun 81

[Text] The Florence branch of the Italy-Albania Friendship Society recently organized a meeting of its members and friends of Albania. Also present was (Bruno Brunetti), member of the friendship society's presidency. At this meeting, (Alberto Stanioli) delivered a paper entitled, "The People's Socialist Republic of Albania's Foreign Policy." He pointed out Albania's principled policy, which is directed by the defense of its own interests and of all peoples who struggle for democratic rights, freedom and independence. He spoke about the correct and resolute stand of the People's Socialist Republic of Albania toward the superpowers and present international problems such as events in the Persian Gulf, Afghanistan, Poland and others.

(Paula Guerra) spoke on the recent events in Kosovo. She presented a broad summary of Kosovo's history, pointing out the benefits drawn from the ties between Kosovo and the People's Socialist Republic of Albania; and she emphasized the correct stand of the AWP, government and Albanian people toward the Kosovo problem. She continued: The Albanian's statement that they will support the Yugoslav peoples in case foreign enemies attack Yugoslavia is known. It is obvious how absurd are the accusations of the leaders and Yugoslav press that Albania supposedly has a hand in the destabilization of Yugoslavia and has instigated events in Kosovo.

Questions were put and discussions were held about the paper. The participants expressed their solidarity with the Albanian Government's stand toward events in Kosovo in a letter addressed to the Embassy of the People's Socialist Republic of Albania in Rome. Among other things, the letter states that the Florence branch of the Italy-Albania Friendship Society believes that it is the duty of every worker, every sincere, antifascist, democratic person and all social and political forces truly concerned with peace and human rights to denounce the bloody repression in Kosovo.

POLISH KATOWICE FORUM REPORTED, ANALYZED

'Crude Threats' Against PZPR

LD031804 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1730 GMT 3 Jun 81

[Text] According to reports from informed Polish souces, in the town of Zawiercie in the Katowice Voivodship the town council held a session in the presence of leading representatives of the local organization of Walesa's trade unions.

A certain Krakowski, a leader of Walesa's trade union in the town of Poreba, spoke at the meeting and rudely demanded that the red flag be immediately taken down from the council building and that the streets named after the red army and Mayakovskiy, as well as all other streets and objects which have names connected with the USSR, be renamed. Krakowski threatened that otherwise the Walesa trade unions would deal with the matter and disperse the town council.

Finally, Krakowski even used crude threats against the communists, and literally said that the 1 million members of the PZPR should be hanged.

Polish Reaction Noted

LD032346 Prague Domestic Television Service in Czech and Slovak 2025 GMT 3 Jun 81

[Interview with Czechoslovak Television commentator Richard Pokorny on 3 June, place not given--live or recorded]

[Text] [Question] What was the focus of interest on the Polish political scene today?

[Answer] Undoubtedly the preparations for the Ninth Extraordinary PZPR Congress. The first impression is that the precongress campaign is in full flow with voivodship conferences, various meetings with deputies, and of course discussions about the congress programs. As I am stressing, it is the first impression that this is precongress activity. But if we quote some viewpoints in this precongress activity in more detail, we can see that all is not so uniform.

Let's take, for example, so-called horizontal-level meetings of party officials and members, because this direction differs from that outlined by the party Central Committee, and according to some PZPR members and officials this is an attempt at fractional activity. This followed the warning words of the so-called Katowice Party Forum at the end of the last week.

[Question] Excuse me, could you say a little more on this as the Katowice Forum and its resolutions have had considerable publicity abroad.

[Answer] And this is not surprising. The words which were said at the end of last week could be said earlier and many people, many party members as well as many members of society, were waiting for them. I have prepared several quotations and formulations from the resolution which was passed at the conclusion of the Katowice Party Forum meeting.

The resolution has four parts: first on party affairs; the second part is on covering up [zastirani] the real situation; third regarding the threat of counterrevolution; fourth, on international responsibility of the party and the media.

The introduction to the document says that the party and its members, including leading officials, forgot their basic task, that is, the building and consolidation of socialism; and this was so because they yielded to the pressure of foreign ideological influences, particularly rightist opportunism and bourgeois liberalism. And so antisocialist forces are even strengthening their position in the party itself.

The common denominator of this document is an effort, an honest effort for an offensive struggle against the threatening danger which, according to the authors of the resolution, can still be averted, and, as they stress further, only with the help of an open and highly principled stance against the rightist opportunism which is continually increasing.

[Question] And what are the reactions to these resolutions in Poland itself?

[Answer] In brief, full of inconsistencies. On the one hand, party members are accepting words like this with some enthusiasm, words, which as I have said maybe should have been said a little earlier. On the other hand, there is exasperated opposition from some party organizations which consider the document of the so-called Katowice Forum a threat to the so-called renewal of the party, because, as the resolution says on the issue of the renewal of the party, the disintegration of the party and the adoption of liberal-bourgeois views or clericalism by the party cannot be considered renewal. The authors emphasize that all this weakens the party and turns the PZPR into everything else but a Marxist-Leninist party and vanguard of the working class. At the same time, the resolution contains everything everybody in the country knows: only facts, and also a Marxist-Leninist evaluation.

Owczarz's Comments Noted

AU031230 [Editorial Report] Bratislava PRAVDA in Slovak on 2 June 1981 on page 7 carries a 400-word CTK Warsaw dispatch, entitled "No Answer to the Main Question." The dispatch reports on an undated session of the Katowice "Party Forum," chaired by PZPR Central Committee Presidium member Gerard Gabrys and on the address by S. Owczarz, assistant at the Silesian scientific-research institute and member of the forum's presidium, devoted to the PZPR Central Committee's "theses" for the forthcoming party congress. The dispatch cites Owczarz's remarks criticizing the theses for "not reflecting the essence of the crisis in Poland and its causes"; for not giving "an answer to the main question--who exercised an erroneous policy and for whom it was beneficial"; for presenting political causes of the crisis "which are at variance with Marxism-Leninism," because Marxism-Leninism teaches that political phenomena have economic causes; for not assuming "a class approach" to the situation in Poland; and for not saying that "the original cause of the emergence of antisocialist forces in Poland, revisionism and opportunism in the PZPR is private ownership." The dispatch then cites Owczarz's warning that "revisionism and opportunism might become firmly rooted in people's awareness" if such explanations of the Polish crisis as contained in the "theses" persist and quotes him as saying that "we must say clearly that the counterrevolutionary process in the country continues" and that it is therefore necessary to employ "all available means" against it. In concluding, CTK cites Owczarz's remark that since August 1980 "far greater damage" has been caused to the party than in the entire period of the seventies because "the events of 10 months ago really caught the party unprepared but we had a party at that time" whereas now "it is disrupted, factionist groups have emerged and communists have neither a clear concept nor a strategy how to overcome the crisis."

Bratislava PRAVDA Analysis

AU031251 Bratislava PRAVDA in Slovak 2 Jun 81 p 2

[Jan Lipavsky Warsaw dispatch: "Days of a Difficult Struggle; the Polish Communist Party Before its Extraordinary Congress"; capitalized passages printed in boldface]

[Text] SHARP CRITICISM OF VARIOUS NEGATIVE PHENOMENA IN INTRAPARTY AND SOCIAL LIFE AND THE ENDEAVOR TO ACTIVATE PZPR MEMBERS CHARACTERIZE THE COURSE OF THE ANNUAL MEETINGS AND CONFERENCES, WHICH ALSO ELECT DELEGATES FOR THE PZPR'S NINTH EXTRAORDINARY CONGRESS. THE MEETINGS AND CONFERENCES ARE BEING ATTENDED BY PARTY REPRESENTATIVES.

The situation in society is very serious. The critical phenomena continue to deepen. Production is stagnating or declining, the supplies of foodstuffs to the population are getting worse, the instances of gross disturbance of the elementary principles of public order are multiplying, crime is on the rise and the enemies' attacks on the foundations of socialism are growing in strength. THE SITUATION IS ALL THE MORE COMPLICATED AND DANGEROUS AS EVEN WITHIN THE PARTY THERE ARE GROUPS SEEKING TO REVISE SOME PRINCIPLES OF PARTY STRUCTURE, GROUPS DEMANDING A REVISION OF THE PZPR'S LEADING ROLE IN SOCIETY.

The fate of our country is being decided now, S. Kania, first secretary of the PZPR Central Committee, declared at his recent meeting with miners in Katowice, the fate of socialism is being decided. We have to overcome difficulties and come to terms with conflicts that are without precedent in the history of our socialist country. S. Kania expressed the conviction that the approaching extraordinary congress will confirm the line of socialist renewal adopted by the Sixth PZPR Central Committee session. He added that the still prevailing current in intraparty life--the settling of accounts with those who committed various mistakes--must not overshadow the entire party's concrete activity, which is so needed, and its responsibility for the whole country.

Every Polish communist's great sense of responsibility is to be aided by two congress documents, both of which have already been published--THE DRAFT OF THE PARTY'S NEW STATUTES AND THE PZPR'S PROGRAMMATIC ASSUMPTIONS. Both documents have been received by the public with lively interest. TRYBUNA LUDU reports that in the course of the discussion the two documents are to be specified in such a way as to make them a program that will be the basic prerequisite for showing the party the true way out of the defensive.

The discussions in primary PZPR organizations denounce cases of abuse of office for personal enrichment and communists demand in them that those who violated party statutes lay down their mandates and that party proceedings be initiated against them. The members of PZPR primary organizations at the same time resolutely back, as party press reports, those comrades who are now being vilified in various ways only because they maintain Marxist-Leninist positions.

S. Olszowski, PZPR Central Committee Politburo member and secretary, stated in the Elan enterprise in Torun that at the beginning of the year leaflets directed against a candidate for the post of deputy voivod had been disseminated in Torun. He cited it as an example of scandalizing upright, principled communists. The "argument" used by the authors of the leaflets was that the candidate for the post of deputy is not acceptable, allegedly because some time ago he worked in the party apparatus. It also occurs at other places that SOME FUNCTIONARIES OF "SOLIDARITY" AND KOR SEEK OUT VACILLATING PARTY MEMBERS, INFLUENCE THEM AND ENLIST THEM TO NOT PROPOSE IN ELECTIONS TO ORGANIZATIONS AND BODIES, BUT ALSO IN THE ELECTION OF CONGRESS DELEGATES, THOSE WHO ARE A THORN IN SOLIDARITY'S AND KOR'S SIDE. The instances in which some comrades did not get elected for that reason have not been few in number. However, there are also other cases, cases of demonstrable opportunists and those who plan to change the party's character not being elected.

The process of consolidation, which is full of contradictions, is also accompanied by various deformations in the form of factional activity. The initial endeavor of some primary organizations at a time when central management did not work and they felt the need to consult each other on various problems of party activation has been exploited by some for beginning to turn such "consultative meetings" into pressure centers, at variance with party statutes and the resolutions of individual PZPR Central Committee sessions. NOW THEY WOULD LIKE TO MAKE ILLICIT USE OF THOSE CENTERS TO CHANGE THE EXISTING STRUCTURES TO BRING ABOUT WILLFUL CADRE CHANGE IN HIGHER BODIES, TO REVISE THE PRINCIPLES OF DEMOCRATIC CENTRALISM AND SO FORTH.

J. Waszuk, secretary of the party's Central Committee, said at the city conference in Lisno that there is enough scope in the party to express diverse views. However, such differences must in no case disturb party unity and its structure.

MILLIONS OF PZPR MEMBERS SEE THE MAIN WAY OUT OF THE CRISIS IN THE PARTY'S TAKING ITS PLACE AT THE HEAD OF EVENTS. AT THE SAME TIME, HOWEVER, THERE IS GRAVE CONCERN ABOUT THE PARTY'S SOCIAL CHARACTER BECAUSE RELATIVELY FEW WORKERS ARE BEING ELECTED INTO THE PRIMARY ORGANISATIONS' COMMITTEES AND AS CONFERENCE AND CONGRESS DELEGATES. For instance, out of the 36 congress delegates from the Warsaw PZPR organization only 9 are workers. The situation in the other voivodships is similar. Some workers refuse to be elected because they cannot identify with the developments in the party and society today. Others, in turn, are being deliberately "outmaneuvered" by the rightwing.

A difficult political and ideological struggle is underway in Polish society. THE SITUATION IS MADE ALL THE MORE COMPLICATED AND DIFFICULT BY THE FACT THAT IN THE LAST DECADE 1 MILLION YOUNG PEOPLE JOINED THE PARTY, WHO ARE MOSTLY POLITICALLY AND IDEOLOGICALLY UNPREPARED FOR THE TASKS OF A PARTY MEMBER. And they are now the main target of the "concern" of miscellaneous "revivalists" of socialism and the party because, as ZOLNIERZ WOLNOSCI put it, when joining the party those young people were not required to have even the most elementary knowledge of Marxism-Leninism. A certain gap has thus emerged, which is being taken advantage of by the ideologues of nonsocialist currents. The energy of some recently adopted party members is now turning against the party itself, J. Porowski, head of the agitation department of the Warsaw party organization, declared.

THE LESS THAN 2 MONTHS UNTIL THE OPENING OF THE NINTH EXTRAORDINARY PZPR CONGRESS ARE A PERIOD IN WHICH A GREAT DEAL IS AT STAKE. AT ISSUE IS THE RESTORATION OF THE PZPR'S LEADING ROLE AS A PARTY OF THE MARXIST-LENINIST TYPE, BECAUSE NO ONE ELSE BUT THE PARTY OF POLISH COMMUNISTS CAN LEAD POLISH SOCIETY OUT OF ITS DIFFICULT CRISIS, AND THE SITUATION IS MORE THAN COMPLICATED AND DIFFICULT. THE PARTY HAS TO WAGE A STRUGGLE ON TWO FRONTS: AGAINST BOTH INTERNAL AND EXTERNAL FORCES THAT WANT TO IMPOSE ON IT A CHARACTER OTHER THAN MARXIST-LENINIST.

RUDE PRAVO REPORTS 'STORMY DISCUSSION' IN TORUN

AU031144 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 30 May 81 p 7

[CTK Warsaw dispatch: "In the Sign of a Stormy Discussion: A PZPR City Conference Held in Torun"]

[Text] Warsaw, 29 May (CTK)--This Thursday the first precongress city conference was held in Torun; it confirmed yet again that there are factious and revisionist tendencies in the PZPR. The main point in the discussion was the proposal to recognize the validity of Zbigniew Iwanow's mandate for the party's second city conference, which is to be held on 4 June. Already last year Iwanow was expelled from the PZPR because of his factious activities and stands that contradict the party line.

The decision on his expulsion was confirmed by the central party auditing commission. The party organization in the Towimor plant, where Iwanow was registered, nevertheless completely ignored this decision and elected him delegate to the second city conference.

Iwanow was one of the main organizers of the Torun meeting of so-called horizontal structures which--completely at variance with the principles of party structure--is striving to create an opportunist power wing in the PZPR.

This opportunist policy--when the voting rights of people holding their organizations' mandate are restricted on the one hand, and on the other such people as the expelled Iwanow are chosed as delegates--was sharply condemned at the conference by Urszula Jarmolowicz from Rubinkow.

In protest she handed in her mandate to the presidium, and a further 177 delegates did the same. The rest of the delegates then withdrew the mandates from all those who had left the hall and who did not change their decision by the end of the deliberations.

HULA DEPARTS 3 JUNE FOR SHORT VISIT TO POLAND

LD040538 Prague CTK in English 1756 GMT 3 Jun 81

[Text] Prague, 3 Jun (CTK)--Vaclav Hula, member of the Czechoslovak Communist Party Presidium, deputy premier and chairman of the State Planning Commission, left here Wednesday for a short working visit to Warsaw. He will have talks with Henryk Kisiel, deputy chairman of the Polish Council of Ministers and chairman of the Planning Commission, on economic cooperation between Czechoslovakia and Poland.

CPCZ STUDY DELEGATION RETURNS FROM WARSAW

AU031325 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 30 May 81 p 2

[CTK-RUDE PRAVO report in the column "International Contacts"]

[Text] A study delegation of the CPCZ Central Committee's political-organizational department, led by the department's deputy head Karel Kovar, returned this Friday from Warsaw to Prague. During the delegation's stay in the Polish People's Republic it was received by PZPR Central Committee Secretary Zdislaw Kurowski.

MORE ON HUNGARIAN MILITIA DELEGATION'S VISIT

Arrival, Reception

AU272048 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 26 May 81 p 2

[CTK report: "Reception of a Workers Militia Delegation"]

[Text] Prague, 25 May (CTK)--A delegation of the Hungarian Workers Guard led by Sandor Borbely, member of the MSZMP Central Committee and national commander of the Workers Guard, arrived in Czechoslovakia on Monday.

The delegation was welcomed at the Ruzyne Airport by Miroslav Novak, chief of the main staff of the CSSR People's Militia. Bela Kovacs, Hungarian ambassador to the CSSR, was also present.

The same day the delegation of the Hungarian Workers Guard was received by CPCZ Central Committee Secretary Jindrich Polednik. The subjects of their comradely discussion were issues concerning the intensification of mutual cooperation between the armed detachments of the fraternal socialist countries' workers class.

Lenart Meets Delegation

LD291226 Bratislava Domestic Service in Slovak 1030 GMT 28 May 81

[Text] Jozef Lenart, member of the Presidium of the CPCZ Central Committee and first secretary of the CPSL Central Committee, received in Bratislava today a delegation of the Hungarian Workers Guard. It is headed by Sandor Borbely, member of the MSZMP Central Committee and national commander of the Workers Guard. During the meeting they spoke in appreciation of the relations of friendship between the armed detachments of the working class of the two fraternal countries and examined possibilities of further deepening mutual cooperation.

DEFENSE MINISTER CHNOUPEK'S VISIT TO CUBA REPORTED

Report on Talks, Dinner Toast

AU291904 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 26 May 81 p 7

[CTK Havana dispatch: "For the Further Development of Czechoslovakia-Cuban Relations; Czechoslovak Minister of Foreign Affairs, B. Chnoupek, Negotiated in Havana With Representatives of the Cuban Ministry of Foreign Affairs"]

[Text] Havana, 25 May (CTK)--The Czechoslovak delegation led by Bohuslav Chnoupek, CPCZ Central Committee member and CSSR minister of foreign affairs, conducted negotiations with the representatives of the Cuban Ministry of Foreign Affairs this Monday in Havana.

The Cuban delegation is led by Isidoro Malmierca, Central Committee member of the Communist Party of Cuba and minister of foreign affairs of the Republic of Cuba.

The two ministers exchanged information about the results of the 16th CPCZ Congress and the fulfillment of conclusions adopted by the Second Congress of the Communist Party of Cuba, which took place last December.

Also the subject of Monday's talks was the assessment of the current state of Czechoslovak-Cuban relations. The two ministers stated that cooperation between Czechoslovakia and Cuba is on a high level. It is based on unity and the concurrence of opinions of the fraternal Communist Parties, proceeding from Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism.

The Czechoslovak and Cuban delegations agreed that cooperation between the two countries would continue to develop.

Isidoro Malmierca, minister of foreign affairs of the Republic of Cuba, gave a festive dinner in honor of Bohuslav Chnoupek, CPCZ Central Committee member and CSSR minister of foreign affairs.

In his toast, I. Malmierca stressed that Czechoslovakia's sons had died for the freedom of their fatherland in the same way that the Cubans died in 1961 on the Playa Giron. "Our Communist Parties and the people of the two countries are united in the difficult and complicated battle against imperialism and for achieving common goals," Isidoro Malmierca said. He then stated that the tension now evoked by Israel on Lebanon's territory is threatening peace and can lead to unforeseeable complications of the tense international situation.

In his reply, Bohuslav Chnoupek stated that the main goal of the current phase of international development is to succeed in defending peace. In keeping with the conclusions of the 16th CPCZ Congress, Czechoslovak foreign policy, too, is subordinate to this goal. Then Bohuslav Chnoupek dealt with the situation in the developing world and stressed that the Czechoslovak people follow with deep sympathy the battle waged by the peoples of Latin America, Asia and Africa for freedom and social progress.

Cooperation Agreement Signed

LD271448 Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 0330 GMT 27 May 81

[Text] Bohuslav Chnoupek, member of the CPCZ Central Committee and minister of foreign affairs, continued his talks yesterday with the member of the Cuban Communist Party and minister of foreign affairs, Isidoro Malmierca. In the course of their talks, the two ministers examined the development of the international situation and exchanged views on the solution of the main problems of current international relations. They stressed the importance of the new Soviet peace proposals submitted by Comrade Brezhnev at the 26th CPSU Congress. At the same time, they voiced the conviction that this new Soviet peace offensive offers a realistic possibility to stop the forces of the cold war, and strengthen peace, the process of detente and security in the world.

Bohuslav Chnoupek and Isidoro Malmierca then signed in Havana an agreement on cultural, educational and scientific cooperation between Czechoslovakia and Cuba and an agreement on cooperation between the Ministers of Foreign Affairs of the two countries.

Communique Published

AU031035 Bratislava PRAVDA in Slovak 1 Jun 81 pp 1, 4

[CTK correspondent's Havana dispatch: "Fruitful Development of Relations: Communique on Minister B. Chnoupek's Stay in Cuba"]

[Text] Havana (CTK)--On 25-29 May 1981 CSSR Minister of Foreign Affairs Bohuslav Chnoupek paid an official friendly visit to the Republic of Cuba at the invitation of Isidoro Malmierca, minister of foreign affairs of the Republic of Cuba.

In the course of the visit, a comradely and friendly meeting was held between Fidel Castro, first secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Cuba [CPC] and president of the State Council and of the Council of Ministers of the Republic of Cuba, and Bohuslav Chnoupek. Minister Chnoupek was also received by Carlos Rafael Rodriguez, member of the CPC Central Committee Politburo and vice president of the State Council and the Council of Ministers.

Apart from Havana, the CSSR minister of foreign affairs visited the Island of Youth and Matanzas Province, where he inspected various places of political, social and economic significance and acquainted himself with the new successes achieved by the Cuban people since his last visit.

In the course of the visit, the two ministers of foreign affairs signed an agreement between the CSSR and the Republic of Cuba on cultural, educational and scientific cooperation and an agreement on cooperation between the CSSR Federal Ministry of Foreign Affairs and the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Republic of Cuba.

During their official talks, which were held in a friendly atmosphere of mutual understanding, ministers Bohuslav Chnoupek and Isidoro Malmierca broadly exchanged their views on the progress in building socialism in the two countries, on the development of bilateral cooperation and on the international situation. The talks revealed full identity of views on all questions under discussion.

The ministers noted with satisfaction that bilateral relations between the two countries are developing fruitfully and confirmed their interest in continuing to strengthen their firm friendship and cooperation in all areas on the basis of the principles of Marxism-Leninism, proletarian internationalism and the two countries' revolutionary traditions.

Both sides stressed the significance of meetings between leading party and government representatives and, in particular, of the meetings between Comrades Fidel Castro and Gustav Husak in June 1972 and April 1973, for reinforcing the ties between the two countries. The nature and the intensity of mutual relations strengthen both countries and the countries of the socialist community as a whole.

The Czechoslovak side emphasized that, in spite of constant hostile actions and threats of American imperialism, the Cuban people have achieved under the leadership of the Communist Party significant successes in building a socialist society and implementing the conclusions of the Second PCC Congress. It expressed high appreciation for Cuba's active and principled foreign policy, which significantly contributes to defending the policy of detente, strengthening peace and international security and to the nations' struggle for freedom and true independence.

From this viewpoint, it regards as significant especially the Cuban Republic's internationalist assistance to nations fighting for their full independence and sovereignty, the national liberation movements of Asia, Africa and Latin America, and its important role as chairman of the Nonaligned Movement.

The Czechoslovak side denounced the imperialist policy of aggression, threats and interference in the internal affairs of the Republic of Cuba and confirmed solidarity with the Cuban people's and their government's just demands to end the economic blockade, to unconditionally return the territory of the Guantanamo Naval Base unlawfully occupied by the United States of America, and to halt once and for all espionage flights that violate Cuba's sovereign territory.

It rejected at the same time American imperialism's new attempts to isolate Cuba by means of provocations unleashed by some Latin American governments. The Czechoslovak side is convinced that, in view of the Cuban revolution's firm standing in the international arena, this policy has no chance of succeeding.

The Cuban side emphasized the successes achieved by the CSSR people in building an advanced socialist society and expressed high appreciation for the multifaceted and consistent reinforcement of the socialist state and for the development of the high standard of the Czechoslovak people's material, spiritual and cultural life. It appraised the results of the 16th CPCZ Congress as a significant impetus to further strengthening and developing socialism in the CSSR and the CSSR's international prestige.

The Cuban side further expressed appreciation for the CSSR's foreign policy, which actively contributes to strengthening the socialist community, seeks the preservation of peace and continuation of the policy of detente tirelessly and displays solidarity with nations fighting for national independence and social progress. This principled policy has earned the CSSR deserved respect in the international field.

The two sides reaffirmed that of decisive significance for both the CSSR and Cuba is comprehensive close cooperation with the Soviet Union and the internationalist assistance and support extended to them by the USSR in the economic sphere and in defending socialism. The two sides also attribute extraordinary importance to cooperation with other socialist countries within the CEMA framework in the interest of developing the international socialist division of labor and fulfilling the comprehensive program of socialist integration.

When reviewing the present international situation, the two sides agreed that the most urgent task is to preserve peace and avert the danger of a nuclear war. They noted that the situation in the world has become more complicated recently through the fault of imperialist forces, especially the most aggressive circles in the United States, which are trying to disturb the process of detente, escalate the arms race, enact the policy from a position of strength and play the role of an international gendarme.

The two sides energetically condemned the American administration's decision to expand the mass production of new mass destruction weapons and appeal to all nations of the world to express their negative stance and demand an immediate cancellation of this dangerous genocidal plan of imperialism.

The two sides drew attention in particular to the fact that the decision of the NATO Council to produce new American nuclear medium-range missiles and deploy them on the territories of some West European countries--a decision that is aimed at changing the existing military balance of forces and gaining unilateral advantages--represents a serious obstacle in asserting the policy of detente in the military sphere.

In this context, they expressed full support for the USSR's proposals contained in the report of Leonid Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, at the 26th congress of Soviet communists, aimed at eliminating the flashpoints of international tension and preventing the outbreak of a new world conflagration and contributing to making detente a universal and irreversible process.

The two sides advocate the attainment of tangible and positive results at the Madrid meeting. Such results would be favorably reflected in the international situation and military detente. In this connection, they underlined the socialist countries' constructive course of action at the meeting. The ministers deplored the current stagnation at the Vienna talks and advocated a speedy and constructive solution that would make it possible to reduce the numbers of armed forces and equipment in central Europe.

The two sides stressed their resolute support for the struggle of the nations of Asia, Africa and Latin America for achieving full independence and sovereignty, eliminating all forms of exploitation and discrimination, and setting up international economic relations on a new, equal, just and democratic basis and against backwardness and oppression.

They attach particular importance to the nonaligned countries movement as a factor playing a special role in the nations' struggle against imperialism, colonialism, neocolonialism, racism including Zionism and policy of apartheid, and all forms of foreign domination and oppression, and for defending peace, international security, detente and disarmament. The two ministers expressed their satisfaction with the successful course and positive results of the sixth conference of nonaligned countries at the highest level in Havana and with the recent conference of ministers in Delhi, results which exert a positive influence on the international atmosphere.

The crisis of the world capitalist economy weighs very heavily on the developing countries and increases the need to solve those countries' problems.

The two ministers expressed their support for the resolutions of the sixth special UN General Assembly session on problems of international economic cooperation and stressed in that context the importance of the proposals concerning those problems submitted by Comrade Fidel Castro as chairman of the Nonaligned Movement at the 34th UN General Assembly session.

Discussing the situation in Latin America, the two ministers voiced sympathies with the upsurge and victory of the struggle of the nations in that area, especially Central America and the Caribbean, against imperialism and for peace, democracy and social justice. They resolutely oppose all attempts of imperialism to trample underfoot the legitimate interests of the nations of the subcontinent and to prevent them, through armed aggression, terror and oppression, from freely exercising their right to self-determination, independence and choosing their own path of development.

Czechoslovakia and Cuba warmly welcomed the birth of new Nicaragua under the firm leadership of the Sandinist Front of National Liberation and confirmed their solidarity with and support in the country's reconstruction, defending the gains of revolution and in the struggle against imperialism and all forms of oppression, blackmail and aggression.

The two ministers expressed their firm solidarity with the people and revolutionary Government of Grenada, which heroically resist the constant threat of imperialism's pressure.

The ministers attribute special significance to the victory of the people of Nicaragua and Grenada in the struggle for the liberation of Latin America.

Discussing the situation in El Salvador, the two sides energetically condemned American imperialism's aggressive plans designed to strengthen the shaken position of the dictatorship with mass deliveries of weapons, with the aim of drowning in blood the heroic people of El Salvador, who have for 40 years been successfully [as published] waging a struggle against crimes, oppression and relentless imperialist exploitation, for national independence and social progress, under the leadership of their revolutionary vanguard.

The two sides confirmed their support for the people of Puerto Rico in their struggle against American imperialism's colonial domination, for self-determination and national independence, in harmony with the resolution of the UN Committee for Decolonialization, and advocated a speedy elimination of the remnants of colonial rule on the Latin American Continent.

The two sides expressed their full solidarity with Latin American nations fighting against fascist terror, for restoring democratic rights and freedoms.

The two sides confirmed their solidarity with the nations of Namibia and South Africa and their legitimate representatives--the South-west Africa People's Organization (SWAPO) and the African National Congress (ANC). They denounced the maneuvers of the Republic of South Africa aimed at maintaining its domination in Namibia and preventing the materialization of the Namibian people's legitimate longings. They also denounced the support given to the plans of the Pretoria regime by the American administration and other imperialist powers in the form of their recent veto against the decision of the majority of the UN Security Council member states to apply justified sanctions that would force the apartheid regime to put an end to its unlawful occupation of Namibian territory.

The two sides welcomed the international conference on sanctions against South Africa in the UNESCO headquarters in Paris and endorsed the adoption of effective sanctions against the apartheid regime.

In keeping with the pertinent UN resolutions, the two sides advocated the enactment of the Western Sahara people's right to self-determination.

Speaking about the situation in the Middle East, the two sides reaffirmed their conviction that a peaceful and just settlement of the crisis in that part of the world can be achieved only by complete withdrawal of Israeli troops from all Arab territories occupied since 1967 and recognizing the inalienable rights of the Arab people of Palestine to self-determination, including the right to set up their own independent state. The two sides resolutely oppose the policy promoting splits played by American imperialism in the Middle East and denounced the Camp David accords as well as Israel's attempt to unlawfully annex Jerusalem, and stressed that a real settlement of the situation inevitably requires participation of the Palestine Liberation Organization [PLO], the legitimate representative of the Arab people of Palestine. At the same time they endorsed the Soviet Union's initiative to convene an international conference on the Middle East.

Cuba and the CSSR resolutely denounce the brutal aggression against the people of Lebanon, aimed simultaneously at liquidating the heroic resistance of the Arab people of Palestine. The two sides expressed their firm resolve to contribute to consolidating peace and security in Asia. In view of the complicated international situation, dangerous for the whole world, they stressed the urgent need to unite all Asian countries' efforts to improve the general political climate in that region.

The two ministers expressed high appreciation and support for the initiative of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam, the Lao People's Democratic Republic and the People's Republic of Kampuchea aimed at developing good neighborly relations and cooperation among the countries of Southeast Asia and consolidating peace and security in the area.

Discussing the pressure and new aggressions unleashed by China against the nations of Vietnam, Laos and Kampuchea, the two sides resolutely denounced the hegemonist and expansionist policy of the Chinese leadership, directed against the world socialist community, world peace and the struggle of nations for liberation and social progress. They drew attention to Beijing's increasingly overt teaming up with the most reactionary forces in the world and China's increasing military-political cooperation with the United States and some other imperialist forces, which increases the danger to world peace and threatens security in Asia and in the world.

The two sides voiced full solidarity with the just cause of the Afghan people and support its endeavor to successfully master the exacting task of the April revolution, to bring about fundamental social and economic transformations in Afghanistan. At the same time they denounced the continuing maneuvers of imperialism and its allies aimed at thwarting the revolutionary process and destabilizing the whole of southwest Asia.

In that context, the CSSR minister of foreign affairs expressed appreciation for the efforts exerted by Cuba as representative of the Nonaligned Movement in the interest of a peaceful settlement of the tense situation in southwest Asia.

The two ministers endorsed the efforts to turn the Indian Ocean into a zone of peace and denounced the imperialist aggressive policy of establishing new and reinforcing the existing military bases in the region.

In connection with the deplorable conflict between Iraq and Iran, Czechoslovakia welcomed steps of the Nonaligned Movement, taken by Cuba and other important representatives of the movement, in an effort to contribute to a political, peaceful, just and honorable solution of the conflict.

The two sides resolutely condemned the endeavor of American imperialism to increase military aid to South Korea and strengthen the repressive regime in Seoul. They voiced full support for the Korean people's endeavor to bring about a peaceful and democratic unification of their homeland.

The two sides expressed the conviction that the activity of the United Nations organization as a universal world organization is, in the spirit of the principles and goals of its charter, one of the important means of the struggle for peace and security in solving key international problems and reconstructing international economic relations. They reaffirmed in that context their full support of that world organization.

At the close of the visit, the CSSR minister of foreign affairs expressed sincere thanks to the Cuban Minister of Foreign Affairs Isidoro Malmierca for the cordial and friendly reception and the hospitality accorded to him and members of his entourage. Minister Bohuslav Chnoupek invited the minister of foreign affairs of the Republic of Cuba to pay an official friendly visit to the CSSR. The invitation was accepted with thanks.

Comments on Cuban Talks

LD021200 Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 0931 GMT 2 Jun 81

[Interview given by Foreign Affairs Minister Bohuslav Chnoupek to Prague Radio editor Petr Lukes after his return from a visit to the Republic of Cuba on 1 June--recorded]

[Text] [Question] Comrade Minister, during your visit to Cuba you discussed the major international political issues with high-level Cuban officials. How would you characterize the results of these talks?

[Answer] I think I would be correct in saying that the results of my visit to the Republic of Cuba, which I undertook at the invitation of my Cuban colleague, Minister Isidoro Malmierca, are very positive. I would like to say that we have identical views on all the problems currently confronting the world. We agreed that the new Soviet peace offensive presented at the 26th CPSU Congress by Leonid Brezhnev is the most effective way to resolve the current complex situation which is being further complicated by imperialist forces.

We exchanged views on the situation in various parts of the world: the European continent, so closely linked with the key questions of military detente and disarmament, Latin America, the Caribbean, the Near East, southern Africa and other parts of our globe. Our broad dialogue is taking place in a number of spheres and at a number of levels both along the line of party cooperation and cooperation between state and social organizations. This, of course, also pertains to the economic sphere where we have achieved [word indistinct] and where there still exist prospects for its further broadening and perfection. By this means we would like to achieve in the current 5-year plan the highest ever total value of mutual goods exchange, almost R800 million.

We intend to broaden, and to focus on, the deepening of cooperation, mutually advantageous cooperation, in such spheres as the power generating, ore production and pharmaceutical industries and the implementation of what is known as the citrus program, just to name a few of many.

The successful development of our mutual relations was very highly appreciated, I would like to stress, by Comrade Fidel Castro, who received me for a long cordial meeting during which he recalled his last visit to Czechoslovakia. I am convinced that the two new documents which we signed in Havana with Comrade Malmierca, an agreement on cultural, scientific [words indistinct] cooperation and an agreement on cooperation between the ministries of foreign affairs of the two countries, will contribute to the further enrichment of these relations.

Cuban Reportage

For reportage on Foreign Minister Chnoupek's visit to Cuba 25 May-2 June, see the Cuba section of the 3 June Latin America DAILY REPORT, pages Q 3-5.

RUDE PRAVO REPORTS ON STROUGAL'S TALKS IN AUSTRIA

AU011336 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 26 May 81 pp 1,7

[Special correspondent Jiri Stano's Vienna dispatch: "The Czechoslovak-Austrian Talks Have Ended"]

[Text] CSSR Premier Lubomir Strougal's working visit to Austria ended on Monday. At 1300 the special TU-154 B plane took off from Vienna airport for Prague. The Czechoslovak guest was seen off at Schwechat Airport by Federal Chancellor Bruno Kreisky and other Austrian officials.

The 2-hour talk between L. Strougal and B. Kreisky on Sunday in the Imperial Hotel was devoted mostly to foreign political issues. The two representatives presented their views and positions on the solution of current problems concerning the reduction of international tension, disarmament and conflicts in the Middle East.

The Monday talks between the two statesmen in the federal chancellor's office were devoted to an assessment of results achieved in developing cooperation between Czechoslovakia and Austria and to the possibilities of further intensifying them in the political, economic and cultural areas.

The two heads of government noted with satisfaction that since their last meeting in January 1979 bilateral relations and cooperation have shown an upward tendency and expressed their interest and endeavor to continue along this road since it is beneficial for both countries.

The two heads of government consider a more regular exchange of views and personal contacts at all levels an important instrument for further developing mutual relations. It was underlined that a great deal can be forestalled and resolved in time by such meetings. Special attention was devoted to the prospects and further development of the goods exchange, long-term economic and scientific-technical cooperation, production-sharing and, in particular, to cooperation on third markets. In this context some suggestions were discussed, the materialization of which would contribute to increasing the dynamism of economic relations and intensifying economic cooperation in the near future.

At the close of the talks the CSSR premier invited Austrian Federal Chancellor Bruno Kreisky to pay a visit to the CSSR. The invitation was accepted with thanks. The date of the visit will be specified through diplomatic channels.

The meeting between the heads of government of the CSSR and the Republic of Austria, which was attended on the Czechoslovak side by CSSR Deputy Minister of Foreign Affairs Mecislav Jablonsky and CSSR Ambassador to Austria Milan Kadnar and on the Austrian side by Josef Staribacher, minister of commerce, trade and industry, Heinz Weinberger, ambassador of the Republic of Austria to the CSSR, and other officials, took place in a frank and friendly atmosphere.

On Monday morning Lubomir Strougal met in the Imperial Hotel with Franz Muhri, chairman of the Austrian Communist Party. In a friendly talk, which was attended by CSSR Ambassador to Austria Milan Kadnar, the two representatives stressed the significance of a further expansion of political and economic relations between Czechoslovakia and Austria for developing peaceful cooperation in Europe.

At the close of the visit L. Strougal and B. Kreisky met with Czechoslovak and Austrian journalists.

Both statesmen began by expressing their satisfaction with the results the CSSR and Austria have achieved in developing mutual relations and they stressed that their talks will provide an important impetus for further expanding multifaceted cooperation. They noted that it is necessary to create prerequisites on both sides for further expanding the mutually beneficial goods exchange, developing production-sharing and for mutual cooperation on third markets. L. Strougal pointed out in that context last week's talks between Foreign Trade Minister Andrej Barcak and Austrian Minister Josef Staribacher aimed at intensifying mutual economic relations. A total of 28 joint projects are currently under discussion between Czechoslovakia and Austria, 18 of which are in the stage of preparations.

Untapped potential also exists on both sides in developing cultural relations and scientific-technical cooperation. The further development of cooperation is to be aided by the long-term trade agreement between the two countries that is being prepared and which is expected to be signed this fall.

"During our talks we were united by the idea of the essential need to preserve peace and resolve flashpoints of tension and conflicts," L. Strougal stressed. Replying to a question on his assessment of the international situation and on ways of improving it, Chancellor B. Kreisky stated among other things that it is necessary to exert maximum efforts and convince the new American administration that it is essential to continue the process of detente in Europe and in the whole world. On the basis of information he acquired during his recent trips, he termed the situation in the Middle East full of unrest.

The two heads of government also answered questions pertaining to the further development of tourism between the two countries, exchange of information and cooperation in the area of mass media.

RUDE PRAVO CONTINUES TERRORISM SERIES; U.S. CITED

AU031655 [Editorial Report] Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech on 19 May 1981 on page 6 carries the fifth installment of its series, "Who Supports International Terrorism?" which is a response to the Reagan administration's charges that the Soviet Union and other socialist countries are "training, financing and equiping International Terrorism." The fifth installment--a 1,500-word article by Milos Krejci, headlined "Rule of Iron Heel," deals with the situation in the United States as the "largest scene of terrorism and violence in the present world."

What else but terror is the rule of a handful of millionaires over the entire society, the hardships of mass unemployment, national and social inequality racial discrimination, the existence of organized crime and moral degradation such as drug addiction, pornography and child abuse?" Krejci asks. The same applies, according to the author, to the "broadly developed system of political spying for the protection of the ruling strata and against progressive movements." He refers in that context to various cases "exposing the true face" of U.S. democracy, such as infiltrations of "progressive movements" by FBI agents or the fabrication of "spurious" documents directed against such movements.

Speaking about "terrorism" in the United States, Krejci also points to the "constant terrorist attacks on the Soviet Embassy and other USSR facilities in the United States and on Soviet and other socialist diplomats (such as the murder of the ambassador of Allende's government some time ago or the recent murder of a Cuban diplomat)." He cites "legalization of hiring journalists, scientists and missionaries for espionage purposes" and the "use of mercenaries by espionage services," the "wave of racist murders" and "rule of terror" in Greensboro, Miami and Atlanta and "other manifestations of racism in the United States." The Ku Klux Klan's training camps, the assassinations of the Kennedys and Martin Luther King and the attempts on Ford's and Reagan's lives, and the "robberies, murders and rapes" said to be "the order of the day" in the United States.

The concluding passage is devoted to U.S. "nuclear terrorism." Krejci notes that "the United States Government permitted the publication of materials, on the basis of which it is possible to produce an atomic bomb by do-it-yourself methods" and calls to mind that "dozens of tons of plutonium and enriched uranium suitable for such production have got lost in the United States." He also refers to U.S. nuclear tests, said to be "exposing the population to the danger of nuclear radiation."

The sixth installment of the series--a 1,400-word article by James West, member of the Central Committee Politburo of the Communist Party of the United States, published by RUDE PRAVO on 22 May on page 6 and entitled "They Profit From Fear"--is also devoted to "terror" in the United States. In the first part of his article, West cites 1979 and 1980 statistics on crime in the United States and U.S. polls on its effect on ordinary Americans, stressing that the areas stricken most by "fear and terror" are neighborhoods inhabited by blacks and other minorities. He then goes on to discuss what he sees as the other sources of U.S. citizens' fear--economic and social insecurity; unemployment; illness, because of the high cost of medical treatment; "suppression of democratic rights and the government's interference in private affairs in the style of McCarthy era"; bureaucracy; "anti-labor measures"; cancer; pollution; and, reportedly the greatest fear of all, the fear of a nuclear war. Illustrating the magnitude of this fear, West discusses the current boom of U.S. "survival industries" and also connects that fear with the election of Reagan as a "strong" president.

Having described fear and the "cult of violence" as the dominant features of the "brutal, feebleminded, destructive and antihumane" American "capitalist way of life," West notes that there is also a "different America" of workers, "oppressed" minorities, small farmers and businessmen and the intelligentsia, which he regards as the hope for America's future.

The seventh installment of the RUDE PRAVO series is a 1,200-word article by Milos Krejci, published on 26 May 1981 on page 6 and entitled "Patrons of Dictators." Krejci discusses in the article U.S. support for "terrorist" regimes "wherever it suits U.S. imperialist interests."

In the first part of the article, which is devoted to U.S. policy in the Persian Gulf area, Krejci cites U.S. arms deliveries and support for the Saudi regime and the "dictator" of Pakistan, General Haq, who is said to be "using all kinds of terror to retain power." He also interprets President Reagan's announcement that the United States will supply Pakistan with $6-7 billion worth of arms as an expression of his intention to "support the terrorist war against Afghanistan."

Krejci goes on to discuss U.S. policy in Latin America and refers in that context to U.S. support for the "bloodiest and most despotic regimes" on the continent--in Chile, El Salvador, Paraguay, Uruguay, and--prior to Somoza's fall--Nicaragua. Speaking about U.S. support for the junta in El Salvador, Krejci cites the Pentagon's March announcement that it is sending 15 "Green Berets" to the Central American country and describes the soldiers as "professional terrorists used by the CIA for secret operations in Latin America." The author also suspects the U.S.' role in the Bolivian putsch, saying that the minister of interior of the "putschist government" in Bolivia, had been "trained at an American base in Panama, including in the production of terrorist explosives."

Speaking about U.S. policy in Asia, Krejci draws attention to U.S. support for the "dictatorial regime" of South Korea and its former support for "all kinds of dictators" in South Vietnam. Discussing the U.S. role in Africa, Krejci points to the "active U.S. support" for the Republic of South Africa; to the "CIA's enthronement of Mobutu as president in Zaire"; to the CIA's alleged plans to murder the Mozambique President Machel; and to U.S. aid for "Jonas Savimbi's counterrevolutionary group" in Angola.

The concluding passage is devoted to the U.S. role in Western Europe, where--according to Krejci--"the CIA supports terrorists, infiltrates their groups and incites them to terrorist actions." Krejci mentions in that context the "explosion of terrorism" in Italy, the purpose of which he sees as being to "discredit communists" and prevent them from joining the government; and Ambassador Carlucci's "involvement in the counterrevolutionary putsch in Portugal" in March 1975.

RUDE PRAVO: WASHINGTON RESUSCITATING MCCARTHYISM

AU012001 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 28 May 81 p 6

["(RD)"-signed article: "Resuscitation of McCarthyism: Background of a Campaign"--capitalized passages published in boldface]

[Text] IN THE LAST FEW WEEKS THE AMERICAN COMMUNICATIONS MEDIA REVEALED QUITE A FEW THINGS ABOUT THE BACKGROUND OF THE WASHINGTON CAMPAIGN "AGAINST INTERNATIONAL TERRORISM." BETWEEN THE PUBLISHED LINES, TOO, ONE CAN RECOGNIZE MANY A MOTIVE THAT HAS LED BOTH TO THE START OF THIS CAMPAIGN AND ALSO TO SUCH ACTIVE PARTICIPATION IN IT BY TOP U.S. GOVERNMENT AUTHORITIES.

A subcommittee "for security and terrorism" was recently set up in Washington. It replaced the former Un-American Activities Committee and the Subcommittee for Internal Security. Both these American legislative bodies ingloriously entered history as the initiators of "witch hunts" and of the persecution of people with a liberal and progressive way of thinking.

"Senator McCarthy and his companions manipulated internal security matters so as to produce sensational news for the front pages of newspapers. They exaggerated the real danger of communist infiltration and thus destroyed the possibility of having normal political relations."

This is what the American newspaper, the Washington POST, wrote in a recent commentary. In fact, the commentary is quite interesting and shows many of the streams of political thought in today's Washington, which greatly resemble the McCarthyism of the fifties. The campaign "against international terrorism" is undoubtedly part of this political atmosphere. As in the fifties, the McCarthyism of today is meant to intimidate U.S. political circles that have a democratic and liberal way of thinking.

A Peculiar Subcommittee

On 20 April 1981, under strict security measures, the Senate subcommittee started its activities. It organized a kind of interrogation which, as the American weekly NEWSWEEK reported, was meant to "reveal how Moscow is organizing a network of terrorists throughout the world." It had chosen its "witnesses" accordingly--former CIA chief W.E. Colby, journalist Claire Sterling, NEWSWEEK correspondent Arnaud de Borchgrave, and others. It all ended in an enormous loss of face, as could be expected, because where there are no facts, even the most sophisticated untruths cannot replace them.

The subcommittee session was chaired by former Vice Adm Jeremiah Denton, a senator from racist Alabama [as published] who has entered American political annals by proposing at one time nothing more nor less than that the death sentence be introduced for marital infidelity. He was thus the right man in the right place. Denton started the proceedings by making a dramatic statement. What he said was that "There exist indefinable threats to American society; and if the United States ignores the danger of terrorism, then the sand into which we are sticking our heads today will swallow us..." As can be seen, the senator did not spare strong words.

But the "interrogation" results amounted to nothing. One of the best "pearls" of this superb hearing was the accusation levelled against certain American journalists who wrote about the Vietnamese war terrors and thus "succumbed to communist misinformation." For Senator Denton there simply existed no terrors of American aggression, no My Lai murder, no millions of dead people.

Borchgrave's yarns were even more sensational. He accused the Soviet Union of disrupting the United States and Western Europe by "supporting the pro-nuclear weapons movement." Former CIA chief Colby then pulled all this down, much against his own wishes, when he conceded that "there does not exist proof of the Soviet Union's support for terrorism."

However, even this stage-management flop did not dissuade the session chairman from continuing such charades. As announced by the U.S. press, the committee is to reconvene in the near future to reopen negotiations. [as published]

Mrs Sterling's Fabrications

In order to understand the new U.S. government policy it is sufficient to read two books, as was recently noted by the West German magazine STERN. The first is Reagan's ECONOMIC BIBLE and is called WEALTH AND POVERTY. Its author is the American economist George Gilder. What are its main ideas? It says that public subsidies should not benefit the indigents but should be distributed among the rich, because new money given to the rich for business purposes would create more money. The paupers give no such guarantee, it says. As Gilder claims, one should create such harsh conditions for them that they would be forced to work for all they are worth. That is why he does not recommend subsidies for the unemployed, or social security provisions, because they merely support the idle. And Gilder's most arrant thesis? "Payments of old-age pensions weaken the sense of responsibility for the aged, and thus also weaken relations among generations." This is said to be the economic Bible followed almost literally by the Washington administration.

And the "foreign-policy Bible"? It is the book "Network of Terror" by Washington journalist Claire Sterling. In 358 pages she maintains that the entire terrorist movement is directed by Moscow. This "masterpiece" is full of lies and misinformation and was received with distrust even by sensible politicians in Washington itself.

William Odom, who used to be the Carter government's expert on the problems of terrorism, openly asked Sterling: "And you believe all this humbug?"

However, with the arrival of the new administration, Mrs Sterling's fantasy received what is actually the supreme blessing. She is regarded as the foremost expert on terrorism and her theses appear in the speeches of prominent American politicians, including the President. Her influence is illustrated by the following episode:

At his first press conference Secretary of State Gen Alexander Haig accused the Soviet Union of "support of terrorism"; he asked his department to prepare facts for him about that reality. One of the department workers sent him a memorandum saying that, according to the information at the State Department's disposal, no proof existed for such a claim. Haig returned the memorandum with a handwritten note: "You are naive. Read Claire Sterling's book."

Reagan is an inveterate anticommunist and "that is why he does not acknowledge that the ruling classes in Africa, South or Central America have exploited the population, which justly arose against them.... The national liberation movement is regarded as terrorist groups, directed by Moscow, and as part of an international communist plot." This is how the foreign policy of today's Washington is characterized by the West German magazine STERN.

And this also explains why the Washington government has also roped in the campaign "against international terrorism" to pull its wagon. The true background of the campaign is the unwillingness of official Washington to understand the objective course of history and the revolutionary transformations now taking place in the world. THAT IS ALSO WHY WASHINGTON IS REVIVING THE SPIRIT OF MCCARTHYISM, WHICH HAD GONE BANKRUPT LONG AGO, AS WELL AS THE WITCH HUNTS AND THE BATTLE AGAINST ALL THAT IS PROGRESSIVE.

LE FIGARO REPORTS TWO CSSR DISSIDENTS RELEASED

LD031355 Paris LE FIGARO in French 27 May 81 p 4

[Unattributed report: "Release of Two Dissidents"]

[Text] Miroslav Kusy and Jiri Mueller--two of the Charter 77 signatories imprisoned following the arrest of two French citizens at the border in April--were released last week.

CSSR-SYRIAN SOCIETY FOR SOLIDARITY AGAINST ISRAEL

AU031327 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 30 May 81 p 2

[CTK report: "Support for the Syrian People's Battle"]

[Text] Prague, 29 May (CTK)--This Friday in Prague, Emilian Hamernik, chairman of the Arab committee of the Czechoslovak Society for International Relations and minister of labor and social affairs of the Czech Socialist Republic, presented Ahmad Yusuf Barzai, ambassador of the Syrian Arab Republic to the CSSR, with a resolution addressed to the Czechoslovak-Syrian Friendship Society in Damascus. The resolution expresses support for and solidarity with the Syrian people in their just battle against the Israeli endeavors to escalate attacks against the Palestinian population, against progressive forces in Lebanon and the Syrian Arab Republic.

The Czechoslovak Committee for Solidarity with Afro-Asian Nations issued a declaration this Friday in Prague most resolutely condemning the escalating provocative and aggressive actions of Israel against the Syrian Arab Republic.

JAKES ATTENDS, RETURNS FROM MPRP CONGRESS

Mongolian Reportage

For reportage on the participation of CPCZ Central Committee Presidium member and Secretary Miloslav Jakes in the 18th MPRP Congress in Ulaanbaatar, see the Mongolia section of the 28 May and subsequent issues of the Asia & Pacific DAILY REPORT.

Return via Moscow

LD022150 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1430 GMT 2 Jun 81

[Text] The CPCZ Central Committee delegation headed by Milos Jakes, member of the Presidium and secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee, which attended the 18th Congress of the Mongolian People's Revolutionary Party, returned to Prague today. On its return from Ulaanbaatar the delegation made a short stopover in Moscow.

HUSAK CONGRATULATES KAMPUCHEAN SECRETARY GENERAL

AU031326 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 30 May 81 p 1

[Text] Prague, 29 May--Gustav Husak, CPCZ Central Committee general secretary, congratulated Pen Sovan on his election to the post of secretary general of the Central Committee of the People's Revolutionary Party of Kampuchea.

HUSAK SENDS CONDOLENCES TO PRC CONGRESS CHAIRMAN

LD022205 Prague CTK in English 1541 GMT 2 Jun 81

[Text] Prague, 2 Jun (CTK)--Czechoslovak President Gustav Husak has sent a telegram of condolence to Chairman of the Chinese National People's Congress Standing Committee Ye Jianying on the death of Soong Ching Ling, China's honorary premier and vice chairman of the National People's Congress Standing Committee.

LOCAL NATIONAL FRONT PREELECTION RALLIES HELD

Lenart Address in Bratislava

LD282214 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1430 GMT 28 May 81

["Main Ideas" from speech by Jozef Lenart, member of the CPCZ Presidium and first secretary of the Slovak Communist Party, at preelection rally in Bratislava on 28 May--recorded, in Slovak]

[Text] Dear friends. We are meeting amid the culminating preparations for the elections to the representative bodies. We can see that the whole atmosphere of these preparations reflects citizens' lively interest, a committed and responsible approach by the organizations of the National Front and its candidates, and also the good work of the mass media. All this, together with the great working initiative, will and determination of the working people to fulfill the planned tasks better and to achieve a better quality, is creating a dignified and optimistic atmosphere for the success of the elections.

Naturally, the exceptional significance of our elections is determined above all by the fact that they are taking place at a time of great effort by the party, the National Front and all our people to fulfill the demanding and very mobilizing targets laid down for us by the 16th CPCZ Congress.

We can say with certainty that our vote for the National Front candidates will amount to a vote for the implementation of the program for the further construction of an advanced socialist society and the development of our fatherland, a program for strengthening the life and social securities on the working people.

We wish to express the conviction that this program of peaceful work, a program for the well-being and happiness of the working man, will become a matter for all citizens, for everyone who lives his socialist country more than anything else. We are convinced that the working people, farmers, members of the intelligentsia, women and also our young generation, all of us, will devote our support for and express our unanimous faith in this program. It is a program that follows the results of the existing standards achieved in our society.

In the construction of advanced socialism we have already achieved remarkable successes in the development of the production potential, as is borne out by the development of engineering and the chemical industry, and the implementation of the nuclear program in the sphere of energy generation. In previous years we elevated our agriculture to a new level, as is borne out by the growing yields of cereals per hectare and the raising of production in general. Under the leadership of the party we have strengthened the power of the working class and all working people and deepened the unity of the people and the fraternal bonds of our nations and nationalities. We shall most anxiously guard the unity of the people and we shall continue to strengthen it.

The question is frequently asked: What amounts to acting in a revolutionary way now and what now is patriotism? The demanding needs of our time clearly spell out that there is no more revolutionary or patriotic duty than the effort to achieve a more intensive economy, the struggle for a change in quality and effectiveness, the utilization of science and technology, the implementation of progressive approaches in management, and responsible and efficient work in the managerial bodies.

It is only through an approach like this, an approach which is in keeping with the demands of our time, through good-quality work and effective production, that we shall create the prerequisites we need and be certain that the high living standards already achieved will be maintained and further improved.

Dear friends. When we mention social and life securities and maintaining and improving living standards, we do not mean some sort of guaranteed and general raising of consumption in all directions and as regards everything. We are interested in a rational and scientifically justified consumption and feeding, in a more purposeful creation of the prerequisites for a healthy and harmonious development of man. But this we mean his physical and spiritual state which would enable him to work creatively and live happily; we mean a higher quality of life in the spirit of the socialist life style in general.

We, the communists, who are all convinced of the strength and attactiveness of the socialist ideal, are by no means ascetics: We are for a full-bloodied life which is full of emotions, harmoniously developed and which is fruitful in every way. However, we are against mammon, against the pointless hoarding of material goods and against the bourgeois psychology of consumption. We do not want to see people ruled by property and things: People should create, acquire and enjoy all that makes their lives healthier, happier and more genuine. It is in this spirit that our party underlines--and this was also said at the recent congress--that in the interest of the workers, farmers, intelligentsia and our young people we must form and develop the socialist way of life. For this we have the necessary prerequisites.

Unlike in capitalist society, which is characterized by its exploiting character and rat race, its deep social contradictions expressed in the huge incomes of bankers on the one hand and miserly dole on the other hand, we are building on the principle that the exploitation of man by man must be eliminated.

We are developing the form of our lifestyle on the principle of the social ownership of the means of production, on the principle of free work by the people--their work being the creator of all values, the resources of society's wealth, and which also plays a key role in the creation of our lifestyle. Comrades, linked with this is the principle: everyone according to his abilities and everyone according to his work. This expresses the necessity to reward according to the quantity, quality and social usefulness of the work done. It has been and is the consistent implementation of this principle that has made possible the dynamic development of the means of production; it has stimulated and is stimulating initiative and the development of the creative powers and abilities of the working people.

In the interest of the development of the society and in the interest of better satisfying needs, it is necessary that in our lives we more consistently implement these principles, the principle of merit, and that we overcome harmful egalitarianism. We strive and speak up for the true and general validity of the creed that work which is of better quality and higher effectiveness, work which reflects bright ideas and a creative approach, should attract the appropriate reward. Only this is just; only this is socialist.

Lenart on 'Deviation'

LD282028 Prague CTK in English 1755 GMT 28 May 81

[Text] Bratislava, 28 May (CETEKA)--The Communist Party of Czechosloviaka has been and is winning victories because it is guided by the revolutionary teaching of Marxism-Leninism, party Presidium member Jozef Lenart, first secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Slovakia, said at an election meeting here Thursday.

"We in Czechoslovakia, our brothers in Hungary, and last year also the comrades in Poland realized what a high price must be paid for deviation from the Leninist teaching," Lenart said.

"On the tragic developments in the People's Republic of China, the Pol Pot excesses and the Maoist aggression against Vietnam we all see clearly how a betrayal of proletarian internationalism leads to nationalism, chauvinism and open playing into the hands of imperialism."

Lenart spoke of the great and often painful lessons which the Communist Party had to learn before it mastered Leninism, and expressed the conviction that with its Leninist approach, it is fully capable of coping with all problems.

When he spoke of the tasks of the 7th Five-Year Plan (1981-1985), Lenart stressed that production increases and the planned growth of the national income will have to be achieved on the basis of relatively smaller increases in raw materials energy and financial resources, in conditions of ever stronger international economic competition.

"We see the decisive road towards intensification in economic development in daring and broad application of science and technology, in qualified and more effective management, and in much wider participation of our economy in the international socialist division of labour, and particularly in integration with the economic and scientific-technical potential of the Soviet Union.

"We see ever more clearly that the Soviet Union is not only a reliable partner as regards raw materials supplies to Czechoslovakia, a stable market for our products, but above all a scientific-technical base of world stature," Jozef Lenart said.

Hula at Jirkov Rally

LD022200 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1630 GMT 2 Jun 81

[Text] Vaclav Hula, member of the Presidium of the CPCZ Central Committee, federal deputy premier and chairman of the State Planning Commission, delivered an address today at a preelection rally held in Jirkov in Chomutov District where he is standing as a candidate for the post of deputy of the Federal Assembly's Chamber of the People.

In his address he pointed out the successes achieved in the construction of an advanced socialist society and also the problems hindering our progress. He emphasized that in line with the conclusions of the 16th party congress we must pay the greatest attention to the economy, in particular to implementing in the economy the course of effectiveness, cost-effectiveness and quality in all work.

'Christian Peace Conference'

AU031750 Bratislava PRAVDA in Slovak 27 May 81 p 2

[CTK report: "Expression of Trust in National Front Candidates; Representatives of the Regional Association of Christian Peace Conference in the CSSR Assembled"]

[Text] Bratislava (CTK)--The representatives of the Regional Association of the Christian Peace Conference in the CSSR assembled yesterday in Bratislava for a solemn meeting, organized on the occasion of elections to the CSSR's representative bodies. The meeting was attended by V. Salgovic, chairman of the Slovak National Council, and M. Valek, minister of culture of the Slovak Socialist Republic [SSR].

The more than 250 representatives of 15 churches, religious societies and four university departments of theology were addressed by M. Salajka, chairman of the Regional Association of the Christian Peace Conference in the CSSR and dean of the Hus Czechoslovak University Department of Theology in Prague. He took stock of the past 5-year period of building our fatherland and stressed that the specific program of building our socialist society is the most reliable election program. Our churches, he declared, stated time and again that they receive the socialist system positively. They do it not of necessity, but out of the conviction that socialism opens the prospects for the people's life in freedom and dignity, the prospects of peace and cooperation among nations.

V. Salgovic, Slovak National Council chairman, greeted the meeting. He conveyed to the participants greetings from the CPCZ Central Committee, the National Front Central Committee and the Governments of the CSSR and the SSR, and particularly personal greetings from CSSR President G. Husak. He appraised the activity of all the patriotic spiritual churches gathered in the Christian Peace Conference, which, in keeping with their religious convictions, are leading the believers to actively participate in the common work for the benefit of our fatherland. With this noble activity, he continued, you contribute to consolidating the people's moral and political unity as the foremest prerequisite of succeeding in our efforts. We highly regard the fact that several times your churches have clearly and unambiguously expressed their positive attitude to your socialist fatherland. You have proclaimed your resolve to contribute to the success of its policy and implementing its building program.

Thus you have made a valuable active contribution to realizing a most humane policy, which is possible only in a socialist system.

All our plans, our entire endeavor is firmly tied to the longing for peace, to the resolve to successfully defend peace. We unambiguously back the new peace proposals which resounded at the 26th CPSU Congress: And we unwaveringly support all the peace steps of the Soviet Government. It is sad that toward the end of the 20th century, in a period of such a high level of scientific and technical development, which enables man to sever his links with the globe and to visit other space bodies, there exist forces in the world that are both capable of, and also ready, to abuse exactly those achievements of human genius against mankind. It is bitter to state that, like a culture, imperialism is waiting and looking for an opportunity to swoop down on anybody who is weak, and to hold him into its claws. A glance at any corner of the capitalist world provides telling testimony to this. We have a clear idea of the positions from which contemporary, and particularly American, imperialism is developing its attacks against the policy of peaceful understanding and against the socialist world system, the bearer of, and fighter for this policy, headed by the Soviet Union. We have a clear idea of their intentions, but we are not indifferent to them. Surely no honest person can be indifferent toward the warmongering intentions which if realized, would probably mean that our earth could turn into a dead body, aimlessly wandering through space. This could happen, should we be incapable of stopping the hand of those who are gambling with mankind's security and existence.

That is why we welcome every voice that joins our call for peace, understanding and friendship among the peoples. We greatly respect the persistent efforts of the Czechoslovak "Regional Association of the Christian Peace Conference" to contribute to this understanding. It is an effort stemming from your deep inner conviction that peace is the most valuable thing mankind has and that the slogan "peace for all peoples of good will on earth" must be implemented in deeds. In this significant sphere your efforts are unambiguously identical with the efforts of our entire society. This is a firm tie and it binds us into a unified whole.

I have not doubt that this unity, this resolve to serve our fatherland, will direct the steps of all our citizens in the approaching elections, that all of them, regardless of conviction, will give their vote to the National Front candidates.

Led by patriotic enthusiasm and conviction, you have resolved to join, together with your believers, the realization of the election programs of the National Front. By this step you are again solemnly manifesting your creative patriotism. You are showing that the roots of your existence, your thinking and acting, are deeply anchored in the soil of this country and that you have its prosperity and benefit at heart.

In their statements the church representatives expressed the thoughts contained in the appeal of the "Regional Association of the Christian Peace Conference in the CSSR." It appeals to all believers to express, in the coming elections to the CSSR's representative bodies, their trust in the National Front candidates; and by their responsible work, to participate in building the advanced socialist society.

SLOVAK PRAVDA SUPPORTS NONCOMMUNIST CANDIDATE

AU031807 Bratislava PRAVDA in Slovak 2 Jun 81 p 3

[Gejza Vilcek article in the column "We Elect National Front Candidates--We Elect Socialism and Peace": "Honorable Ally"]

[Text] Between political indifference and Communist Party-mindedness there exists a wide range of civic attitudes that find scope to assert themselves within the framework of the National Front. There are many people who sympathize with the Communist Party's policy, who are in favor of building the advanced socialist society in our fatherland and who are also capable of working politically, but who are not CPCZ members.

If we take a look at the members of the Slovak Revival Party, we find that they are mostly farmers and members of the intelligentsia, particularly technical intelligentsia. If you listen to their opinions, you can fully agree with them; they are striving to grasp, and to implement in practice, in their own sector, the very same goals and tasks that the CPCZ is setting. Thus one is quite justified in asking, why had they not joined the Communist Party? Sometimes the reason lay in personal inhibitions, frequently in the attitude toward strict party discipline, at other times in the person's age, his mentality or simply in the situation prevailing in the growth and regulation of the appropriate CPCZ organization. But no such obstacle means that the doors of political activity are closed for such a person. The Slovak Revival Party is a political party that creates scope for the positive political activity of noncommunists, of the protagonists of the cause of socialism.

The fact that the party is a good ally of the CPCZ and helps to realize its goals is also greatly due to Jozef Polak, deputy of the CSSR Federal Assembly's Chamber of Nations and member of the Federal Assembly Presidium.

Jozef Polak is central secretary of the Slovak Revival Party and is now running for Slovak National Council Deputy. Prior to February 1948 he worked in the central Secretariat of what was then the Democratic Party. His task was to resolve, in the department of agriculture, the problems of small farmers, and so he mostly came into contact with rank-and-file members. He had a close view of how the "high" politics of the Democratic Party, the nepotism and financial interests in that party's leadership differed from the longings and interests of rank-and-file members. In 1948 he became a member of the "Action Committee of Central Secretariat Employees" and honorably contributed to sanitizing the Secretariat. In the critical years 1968-69, when certain antisocialist elements believed that the Slovak Revival Party could be abused for aims promoted by oppositionist endeavors, he waged great battles. The battle became acute especially in the Bratislava city committee of the Slovak Revival Party and a person needed great personal courage to remain loyal to his convictions: We are here in order to help the Communist Party build a more beautiful tomorrow--and not in order to undermine its leading role. Loyalty to the principle of recognizing the CPCZ's leading role became a significant factor in consolidating the intraparty situation in the Slovak Revival Party. Could the son of a farmer family from Vlkaso with eight children act otherwise? If he was honorable and loyal to his class origin and his healthy conviction, he had to act as he did.

The example of how Jozef Polak executed his function as deputy tellingly shows the weight attributed by the CPCZ to the good work of the National Front. It shows how much the opinion and effort of noncommunist parties and organizations matter to our party. Jozef Polak's statements in the Federal Assembly always found great response and contributed to solving quite a few serious problems. For instance, his statement about matters concerning the power industry and the supplies of fuel to citizens was answered by no less than seven ministers. A similar response was evoked by his criticism of lagging recultivation work on the locations of surface mines. Likewise, his activity in implementing the movement of inventors and improvers in the federal committee of the Czechoslovak-Soviet Friendship Society, in organizing the political activities of regional committees and district adviser corps of the Slovak Revival Party testify that a noncommunist deputy can do a lot of valuable work to support and develop socialism. The state award "for merits in construction" granted to Jozef Polak signified recognition of the work that is being accomplished by an honorable man within the framework of the National Front.

The citizens and workers in Hnusta and Klenovec, the magnesite workers in Hacava, the voters in Lehota and Rimavicou, the women workers in the Zornica plant in Klenovec have already met their new candidate for the post of Slovak National Council deputy--Jozef Polak. They recognized him as a direct man, an internationalist, an energetic helper in carrying out the CPCZ's noble aims.

The communists in his constituency see him as a proven ally who stood firmly for the positions of socialism, even in hard times. The communists need such allies. Even though his membership card is not red but blue, still, it contains an excerpt from the bylaws of the Slovak Revival Party: "The party unity commits the members to devotion and loyalty to the policy of the National Front...the Slovak Revival Party leads its members to socialist democracy and civic discipline, to consistent fulfillment of civic duties, to the protection and development of social ownership for the benefit of society and the individual."

The people who profess this and who sincerely act upon it may always count on the communists' full support.

OFFICIALS ATTEND, ADDRESS FEDERAL ASSEMBLY 27 MAY

Report on Ler Address

LD291038 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 0900 GMT 27 May 81

[Lubos Lidicky report on 27 May joint session of Chamber of People and Chamber of Nations of the Federal Assembly in Prague]

[Text] Gustav Husak, general secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee and president of the republic, is attending the 21st joint session of both chambers during the third electoral term of the Federal Assembly. The main topic on the agenda of the deliberations, chaired by Alois Indra, chairman of the Federal Assembly, is a government-proposed draft resolution by which the Federal Assembly approves the state final account of the federation for last year.

The federal minister of finance, Leopold Ler, submitted a report on the state final account. He said that we are approaching the assessment of the results of the budgetary management last year shortly after the deliberations of the 16th CPCZ Congress. The open and deeply substantiated (?assessments) of world commodities, which have been affecting political and economic life, oblige us equally to assess responsibly and meticulously the results of the financial management of the state.

Speaking about our economy, Minister Ler said that during the Sixth 5-Year Plan we took a further step forward in economic development. This is borne out by the fact that the national income increased by one fifth, and by three percent last year. The economic development reflected the complexity of internal and, above all, of external economic conditions of the second half of the 1970's. The results achieved do not correspond fully to the planned targets--in the pace of development, in the structure for the creation and exploitation of resources or, above all, in raising the efficiency of the national economy. In spite of that, in accordance with the law on the Sixth 5-Year Plan, we achieved a balanced budget last year.

The rapporteurs of the two chambers, Deputies Drahoslav Krenek and Jozef Belko, will speak about the government-proposed draft that was tabled. After their reports a discussion will commence in which nine deputies so far have asked to take part.

Indra Speech Excerpts

AU011306 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 28 May 81 p 2

["From" speech by CSSR Federal Assembly Chairman Alois Indra, CPCZ Central Committee Presidium member, at the 21st joint session of Federal Assembly chambers on 27 May in Prague]

[Text] Prior to the conclusion of the 21st joint session of the Federal Assembly chambers, Alois Indra, Federal Assembly chairman, said in his statement among other things:

In preparing for this year's general elections both at public meetings and in the mass communications media, we rendered accounts for our almost 5 years of work. Our fellow citizens assessed the results of activities carried out by the Federal Assembly and its bodies, as well as the personal contribution each of us had made. Even after applying the most critical criteria we may declare: We conscientiously fulfilled our duties as members of the supreme state power body and the only legislative body of the federation; we worked as the deputies of our people; we have fulfilled the promises we had given our voters in autumn 1976.

The statistics on chamber and committee sessions, the data on the number of discussed and adopted laws and international agreements are merely an external factor. They cannot express our joint endeavor to systematically improve legislation and control activities, the effort to combine representative democracy and the people's direct participation in the management of all-national affairs. They do not express the individual deputies' devotion and their activity both in the Federal Assembly and their constituencies.

Throughout this period we had a reliable compass in the conclusions of the 15th CPCZ Congress, which have become the program of the entire National Front. We also showed an appropriate reaction to the results of individual CPCZ Central Committee sessions. We enriched our personal experience with voters' opinions and the knowledge of national committees, social organizations and individual economic management levels, as well as the opinions of scientific working places. Thus we have been able to contribute even more effectively to adjusting the legislation to the current needs of our society. The laws discussed and adopted by us helped resolve economic problems; promoted the development of education, science and culture; consolidated socialism; and ensured the realistic implementation of civic rights.

The course and results of negotiations conducted by both joint and independent chamber and committee sessions prove that also in control activities we devoted great attention to the strategic intentions of the policy pursued by the CPCZ and the National Front. We regularly checked on the implementation of the federal government's programmatic declaration. We supported demands for the high efficiency and quality of work in industry and agriculture; and we also supported the development and use of science and technical progress and our country's increased participation in the international division of labor. We particularly supported the implementation of the program of economic integration adopted by the CEMA member countries. We devoted great attention to the individual aspects of the working people's living standards and to creating conditions for raising and improving them. By our exacting attitude in discussing the CSSR prosecutor general's reports and reports of the Supreme Court we saw to it that socialist equality was observed.

In keeping with the conclusions of the 15th CPCZ Congress, for the whole of the 5 years we have been assessing the government's international political activities, especially those of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs. We strove to support the implementation of the Czechoslovak foreign policy and of the Soviet peace program by our own political activity, both through direct official parliamentary contacts and by the actions of the interparliamentary union. Our cooperation with the USSR's Supreme Soviet and the parliaments of the other countries of the socialist community is excellent and very useful from the viewpoint of work. We also consider the dialogue with the parliamentary representatives of the bourgeois democratic states useful. The deputies of developing countries meet us as representatives of the people who always stood at their side in the struggle for political and economic independence.

We developed the good experience acquired in the preceding periods in the methods of our legislative and control activities. In particular, the long-range preparation of independent chamber sessions has fully asserted itself in our country and has favorably influenced the steadily improving standards of their negotiations.

We acquired a lot of valuable experience from planned deputies' researches organized in industrial and agricultural enterprises and cultural, scientific, and school institutions. In this connection I would like to express, on behalf of all Federal Assembly deputies, our appreciation of the creative cooperation with the Czech and Slovak National Councils.

Our activity was characterized by political unity, which bound together all deputies regardless of where they belong politically. We always agreed on opinions on the basic questions; we always acted in the deep conviction that by supporting the policy of the CPCZ and the National Front we are serving our fatherland, the cause of socialism and peace in the world; and that it is exactly by doing this that we are serving the innermost interests of our voters.

The achieved results justify our claim that we have fulfilled the basic tasks and that our activity has been improving. But this does not at all mean that we are satisfied with everything, that there is nothing to improve. The conclusions of the 16th CPCZ Congress will demand a creative approach from the Federal Assembly of the fourth electoral period and from every deputy. This approach must be aimed at fulfilling to the fullest extent the mission attributed to the legislative bodies in the socialist society.

After that the Federal Assembly chairman cordially thanked all deputies for the work they had achieved--particularly the deputies who are no longer candidates in the coming elections; he wished them good health and many further working successes.

More on Indra Speech

LD291050 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1630 GMT 27 May 81

[Text] Comrade Alois Indra, chairman of the Federal Assembly, addressed the Federal Assembly session today and assessed the work of our highest legislative body and its deputies. He said, among other things:

[Begin recording] A characteristic feature of our activity has been in the political unification of all deputies regardless of their political allegiance. We have always agreed on the fundamental questions, we have always acted with the deep conviction that through our support of the policy of the CPCZ and the National Front we are serving our country, the cause of socialism and peace in the world, and that through that we are also serving the very own interests of our voters. In the 5 years of our common work, good human relations have also come into being among us. New deputies have been able to follow the advice of their more experienced colleagues and we have been helping each other also in solving personal problems. The results we have achieved justify our statement that we have fulfilled the fundamental tasks and that our activity has been improving all the time. This, however, does not mean at all that we are satisfied with everything and that there is nothing we could still improve. The conclusions of the 16th CPCZ Congress will require a creative approach from the Federal Assembly of the fourth electoral period and from every newly elected deputy. The purpose of such an approach must be to fulfill completely the role played in the socialist society by legislative bodies.

Comrades, on behalf of the Federal Assembly Presidium and the presidia of both chambers, on behalf of the club of communist deputies and the clubs of other political parties, on behalf of the leading functionaries, I sincerely thank you all for the work done. In particular we want to thank those comrades who do not stand as candidates for the next term of office. Each of us is obliged, through our experiences and by civic commitment, not to slacken in our political activity, no matter where we work and no matter in what function. Each one of us will, no doubt, deem it as a matter of pride to contribute to the good progress of the general elections and, after that, to contribute to the implementation of the policy of the Communist Party and the National Front, a policy of the development of our socialist country, a policy of fraternal cooperation and firm alliance with the Soviet Union, a policy which serves the preservation and strengthening of a just peace.

Comrades, I wish you all good health and many further success in your work. [applause] [end recording]

HUSAK ADDRESSES YOUNG PEOPLE IN PRAGUE CASTLE

LD292342 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1430 GMT 29 May 81

[Text] The meeting between CPCZ and state representatives with Czechoslovak youth reached its climax in the Spanish Hall of Prague Castle today when 800 young people from all regions of Czechoslovakia welcomed in their midst the general secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee and other officials from political and public life.

Gustav Husak addressed the represenatives of the young generation.

Comrade Gustav Husak cordially greeted the representatives of Czechoslovak youth and all boys and girls from all over our country on behalf of the CPCZ Central Committee, the Czechoslovak National Front Presidium, the federal government, and on his own behalf. Our annual meetings provide an opportunity to appraise the contribution of young people in the fulfillment of present tasks and to reflect on how to further successfully develop our work of socialist construction with the active contribution of the young generation. We are pleased with the results of your work, with everything young people have done for the development of our homeland in the past year, and in the way that the young generation greeted the 16th CPCZ Congress. We highly evaluate the work done by young workers, agricultural workers, intellegentsia, apprentices, and young members of the army, members and officials of the Socialist Union of Youth and its Pioneer organization, and all those who express their attitude toward socialism by their honest work and who contribute to the progress of the homeland. For this, Comrade Gustav Husak said, you and hundreds of thousands of yount people deserve our sincere thanks.

In its 60-year history our Communist Party has always fought for good conditions for the growth, life and work of the young generation. The Communist Party has always seen in the progressive youth movement a close ally and cofighter in its struggle for man's happiness and for revolutionary changes in society.

Today, there is a general care for the healthy growth of the young generation and this forms an important part of the policy of the CPCZ and the socialist state. However, we devote particular attention to the good preparation of young people for life, to their education and to their gaining of specialist qualifications, to their full application in life, to their broad participation in deciding on the affairs of our homeland, and to their contribution to the construction of an advanced socialist community.

Comrade Gustav Husak said that young people apply themselves in all fields: they work with modern technical equipment; they are at the forefront of work initiatives; they create new material and spiritual values for society; and they participate to an increasing extent in public and political life, in the management and administration of social activities.

Naturally, a comparison of the conditions in which the young generation of our socialist society lives with the life of young people in capitalist countries comes to mind. Their fate reflects the deep and continuously worsening crisis of bourgeois society. Many of them cannot get the necessary education and prepare themselves for a future occupation, and members of the young generation represent a high percentage in the million-strong army of the unemployed. Many young people cannot use their education and specialist qualifications.

Comrade Gustav Husak characterized the program for the construction of an advanced socialist society in the coming 5-year plan which was approved by the 16th CPCZ Congress. He said that our progress is not following comfortable and tested routes but that he will implement our plans for the eighties in more difficult and more demanding conditions.

We will have to deal with new tasks in new and untraditional ways and we expect our new generation to actively contribute to this work. Comrade Husak stressed that the truth will always be that only work is the real mother of progress. Therefore, he said, we emphasize that everybody should fulfill his duties honestly and well at work, in training, at school and in civic life. Broad economic, social, technical and cultural changes in society, which in the past took many years to complete, are now being made into reality.

A real scientific and technical revolution is progressing and is finding application with unusual speed. We have to keep up with this fast development and a thorough and objective preparation of the young generation occupies an important place in this. We are teaching young people to consistently apply their abilities and gifts in a creative and responsible way and to deepen and broaden their knowledge so that they will be ready to fulfill their responsible tasks. We need more highly qualified workers, engineers, technicians and other workers who will be able to continuously master the more demanding tasks and further develop scientific and technical progress.

Comrade Gustav Husak paid great attention to the preparations for the elections to representative bodies at all levels. He expressed joy at the fact that more than 1 million boys and girls are getting ready for the elections for the first time and we are glad, Comrade Husak said, that young people show a great interest in public affairs, in life and in the further progress of their cities and villages. In the past 10 years the correctness has been proved of the path toward increasing the participation of young people in the administration of public affairs. The majority of them have done well in public work. In this election year more than one third of the candidate deputies are young people.

All of this, which makes up the life of our youth today and upon which we can rely in the next stage forward, should be even further reflected in the work of the Socialist Union of Youth. It is precisely in the youth organization that many selfless young people who are devoted to socialism are growing up. Therefore, our party and society give its progress full support and attention.

The 16th CPCZ Congress highly praised the work of the Socialist Union of Youth. The fact that our party considers it to be its close cofighter is based on the conviction that we can fully rely on the young generation of our country, on the Socialist Union of Youth.

Comrade Gustav Husak dealt with some current interantional issues and the tasks of young people in the common struggle to preserve and strengthen peace.

At the end of his address, Comrade Husak, general secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee and president of the republic, thanked all the Czechoslovak boys and girls for their honest and conscientious work for the welfare of their homeland and wished them many successes in their work and education, happiness in their work in the Socialist Union of Youth and in the Pioneer organization, and the best of luck in their personal lives.

Comrade Gustav Husak's speech was listened to with great attention and greeted with enthusiastic applause.

RUDE PRAVO ON PROBLEMS, TASKS OF DOMESTIC MARKET

AU031427 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 1 Jun 81 p 1

[Editorial: "Goods for the Domestic Market"]

[Excerpts] The range of products offered on our domestic market is good. Nevertheless, some undesirable irregularities do occur from time to time. We still remember very well that as a result of the bad 1979 harvest the state had to purchase abroad the amount it was short of.

Those unplanned imports had to be made up for with other exports of our products. Consumer goods that were originally designated for the domestic market played a considerable role in those exports. But the irregularities also occur because some producers are not devoting sufficient attention to market deliveries, failing to deliver insufficient quantities improved products, which generate greater demand. It also happens that certain kinds of merchandise do not fully cover trade's demands. However, some shortages are also caused by trade's inaccurate estimates. That is why certain merchandise is missing on the market here and there, while other merchandise is piling up in the warehouses.

Everyone will surely understand that society cannot consume more than it produces. That is why priority attention is being focused on the creation of resources throughout the national economy, not just on those designed to ensure supplies to the domestic market. The interdependence between the import of grain and the export of consumer goods mentioned above requires us to develop much more rapidly and effectively our production programs for export, to enable us to obtain--through the export of nonconsumer, especially engineering products--not only enough foreign currency to purchase essential raw and other materials, fuels, energy and technological equipment but also to create desirable foreign currency contingency funds permitting us to affect promptly unforeseen exports. That is of great significance in connection with ensuring domestic market needs. To put it simply, we must forestall, for instance, the wives of engineering workers complaining about the scarcity of a certain product on the market that had to be exported precisely because engineering failed to fulfill its export tasks. The same applies, logically, to other professions and tasks as well.

The party's entire economic policy, reaffirmed by the 16th congress, does not have any other goal but to contribute comprehensively to creating the necessary and desirable resources to further develop our socialist society and satisfy its needs. As a result, the picture of the range of products offered on the domestic market will reflect the degree of the growth of effectiveness and quality of all work. That picture cannot be any better because that would be living on credit or at the expense of the next generation. We have already said a great deal about the interdependence between exports and the delivery of goods to the domestic market. It is also necessary to draw attention to the fact that the fulfillment of the planned export tasks can also have a favorable influence on imports for our domestic market. That applies both to essential imports of goods that cannot be produced under our conditions and to goods that diversify the range of products offered or serve as a comparative criterion forcing our producers to more rapidly improve the quality and utility value of their products.

Our population's great purchasing power is a factor that should not lull the manufacturers of consumer goods for the domestic market into the false sense of security that there will not be any problems with their sale. On the contrary, it should stir them up and make them carry out qualitative changes in production that will significantly contribute to improving living standards and diversifying the range of products offered by trade. The quality of the market is an important factor of domestic policy, a factor that influences the population's satisfaction.

BRIEFS

INTERCOSMOS SESSION--A session of the Intercosmos work group for long-distance survey of the earth from space opened in Smolenic on 25 May. It is attended by more than 80 experts from all Intercosmos member countries, including cosmonauts from Bulgaria, Hungary, the GDR and the CSSR. [Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 26 May 81 p 2 AU]

AID FOR AFGHANISTAN--Medication, bandages, blankets and toys worth Kcs350,000 have been sent by the Czechoslovak Red Cross to the Afghan Red Crescent to help alleviate the difficult situation in Afghanistan's health sector. [Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 26 May 81 p 2 AU]

ADN DISPATCH CRITICIZES KATOWICE DECLARATION

LD032142 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1605 GMT 3 Jun 81

["On the Situation in the Polish People's Republic" ADN headline; by ADN correspondent Paul Weinreich]

[Text] Warsaw, [no dateline received] At present, report-back and election conferences of the PZPR in preparation for the ninth extraordinary conference are taking place in Poland. They are discussing the theses submitted to the party organizations and the draft statute for the PZPR. In this context, members of the party leadership are speaking at these conferences, such as First Secretary of the PZPR Central Committee Stanislaw Kania at the Ursus tractor plant, Politburo members Henryk Jablonski, Stefan Olszowski, Kazimierz Barcikowski, and others.

Various events and developments are happening at this time which, in the opinion of observers here, illustrate that the situation in the Polish People's Republic must be regarded as remaining very serious. This is mainly due to the fact that the counterrevolutionary forces are increasingly stepping up their subversive activities in all sectors of social life in an increasingly aggressive manner.

A further link in the chain of grave political provocations is the desecration of a Soviet memorial in Przemysl in southeast Poland. Counterrevolutionary elements defiled the memorial, obliterated the names of the Soviet soldiers fallen in the fight for Poland's liberation and buried there. It is clear from a Polish Government statement that this infamous act was preceded by other provocations and insults directed against soldiers of the Soviet armed forces stationed in the country.

The weakening of the alliance of the Polish People's Republic with the USSR and the other states of the socialist community, which the counterrevolutionary forces seek to achieve, is encouraged in every way by foreign secret services. At a press conference at the Polish Ministry of the Interior in Warsaw a few days ago, attention was drawn to documents of Western espionage centers making it clear that Poland "has never been so important for them as today." The espionage activities were combined with increasing frequency with political subversion. Attempts were mounting to recruit Polish citizens or persons traveling to Poland for secret service work, and especially for military espionage. It is quite obvious that the atmosphere of tension, anarchy and chaos deliberately created by the counterrevolutionaries favors the machinations of the imperialist secret services and their agents. Domestic and foreign enemies of Poland's socialist system work hand in glove.

In addition to the counterrevolutionary organizations which have been known and have been active quite openly for some time, "social democratic" groupings are now seeking to form themselves into a "legal opposition." A report about their political objectives and forms of organization already existing was given by a certain Juliusz Garztecki, who presented himself as a "social democratic journalist", in Stockholm's AFTONBLADET. According to him there are "at present many social democratic groups." All that was needed now was to take the step "from underground existence to legality". Garztecki told AFTONBLADET that more contacts are to be established in the West, especially with social democratic parties in West Europe.

In view of the serious aggravation of the situation in the country, members of the PZPR in Katowice--the center of Poland's mining and heavy industry--a few days ago published a declaration. According to TRYBUNA LUDU it says, among other things, that "over many years a political-ideological disarming of the party has occurred. This was one of the principle reasons why the party, since August 1980, has shown itself no longer capable of waging a consistent struggle against all phenomenona and tendencie alien and hostile to socialism.

The entire party succumbed increasingly to alien ideological influences and lost its sense of direction in the political-ideological struggle for socialism. These were, and are, fostered by rightwing opportunism and bourgeois liberalism within the ranks of the party itself. As a result, the opponents of socialism by exploiting fundamental mistakes of vacillation and inconsistency of the present party leadership, gained farreaching political-ideological influence on the working people and party members."

"We support fully and entirely," the declaration says, "the justified protests of the working class against the violation of the principles of building socialism. At the same time, we strongly reject manipulations and the exploitation of sections of the population for aims which are contrary to socialism." There was not much time left before the ninth extra-ordinary congress. "If, at the congress, we defend the true features of our party and wish to resist alien trends and tendencies from a class position, we must act vigorously. Conditions and possibilities still exist for preparing the party's political-ideological offensive step-by-step."

The appeal of the Katowice communists has met with violent counterattacks. TRYBUNA LUDU comments that the activities of the "Katowice party forum" encountered sharp criticisms. In this context, the paper quotes decisions of the basic party organizations of the PAP news agency and the editorial office of TRYBUNA LUDU. Statements assessed the Katowice declaration as an attempt to postpone the congress still further. Particularly violent attacks are directed by the leaders of Solidarity against the Katowice party forum.

Polish papers devote much space to attacks on the "Katowice forum." At the same time, the leaders of Solidarity have, in accordance with their demands, been given far reaching possibilities for making increasing use of the mass media. Solidarity, which virtually floods the country with its publications, leaflets, posters and other pamphlets, has now been given formal access to radio and television by virtue of an agreement with the government. In future, it will be able to produce its own radio and television programs and count on being provided with all the necessary technical facilities for this.

HONECKER THANKS JAPANESE FOR HOSPITALITY

AU031314 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 1 Jun 81 p 1

["Erich Honecker's Gratitude for the Accorded Hospitality: Telegrams to Emperor Hirohito and Prime Minister Zenko Suzuki on leaving Japanese territory"]

[Text] To His Majesty Hirohito, Emperor of Japan, Tokyo

Your Majesty,

On leaving Japanese territory I would like to convey to you and to the Japanese people cordial gratitude for the hospitality accorded to me and to my entourage.

We are taking impressive reminiscences to our homeland from the visit to your country, from the meetings with the Japanese people, from our acquaintance with their history, their unique culture and their grand achievements in economics, science and technology.

The results of our visit are an eloquent expression of the chances for a bilateral and advantageous cooperation in the interest of safeguarding the peaceful coexistence of peoples.

Your majesty, accept my best wishes for the prosperity of the Japanese people and for your personal well-being.

[Signed] Erich Honecker, chairman of the GDR State Council

To the prime minister of Japan, His Excellency Mr Zenko Suzuki, Tokyo

Excellency,

Departing from Japan I cordially thank you, the government and the Japanese people for the hospitality accorded to me and my entourage.

I am convinced that our fruitful talks, which took place in an atmosphere of mutual trust, will impart strong incentives to developing and deepening the relations between the GDR and Japan and that they are a contribution to improving the international climate and the peaceful cooperation between states.

I wish you and the Japanese people happiness and well-being in a peaceful and secure future.

[Signed] Erich Honecker, chairman of the GDR State Council

ROMANIAN MILITARY DELEGATION CONTINUES VISIT

Inspects Naval Unit

LD021548 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1424 GMT 2 Jun 81

[Text] Rostock, 2 Jun (ADN)--The Romanian military delegation visiting a unit of the People's Navy was shown proof of the high level of its combat readiness to protect reliably the shores of the GDR. The delegation, led by Major General Constantin Olteanu, candidate member of the Romanian Communist Party Central Committee Political Executive Committee and minister of national defense, was cordially welcomed by Admiral Wilhelm Ehm, GDR deputy defense minister and chief of the People's Navy.

The guests were shown the results of political and combat training.

Talks With Counterparts

AU031457 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 2 Jun 81 pp 1-2

[ADN report on meeting between Army Gen Heinz Hoffmann, GDR minister of national defense, and Maj Gen Constantin Olteanu, minister of national defense of the Socialist Republic of Romania--in Berlin on 1 June]

[Text] Berlin (ADN)--On Monday Army Gen Heinz Hoffmann, SED Central Committee Politburo member and GDR minister of national defense, received for a friendly talk an official military delegation from the Socialist Republic of Romania led by Maj Gen Constantin Olteanu, candidate member of the Political Executive Committee of the RCP Central Committee and minister of national defense of the Socialist Republic of Romania.

During the meeting in the Ministry of Defense the two sides discussed pertinent aspects of the international situation and the resultant tasks for the armed forces of the GDR and the Socialist Republic of Romania at the side of the Soviet Army and the other allied armies of the Warsaw Pact member countries. General Hoffmann briefed the Romanian comrades-in-arms on the great achievements of the army members in creatively implementing the class assignment of the 10th SED Congress, which is expressed by the mass initiatives of the army members to attain still higher results in political and combat training and to guarantee a further increase in fighting strength and combat readiness in the second semi-annual training period.

Major General Olteanu conveyed cordial greetings from the soldiers of the Romanian armed forces. He expressed the conviction that the numerous meetings with working people and soldiers of the GDR and the concomitant exchange of experiences will help to further deepen fraternal cooperation between the two parties, states and armies.

Present at the talk were the GDR deputy ministers of national defense, Col Gen Heinz Kessler, Col Gen Horst Stechbarth, Col Gen Werner Fleissner and Adm Wilhelm Ehm. Also present were Bernhard Neugebauer, GDR deputy minister of foreign affairs, and Gheorghe Tache, ambassador of the Socialist Republic of Romania to the GDR. The Romanian military delegation comprised Lt Gen Gheorghe Gomoiu, deputy minister of national defense and chief of the Supreme Political Council of the Armed Forces; Lt Gen Julian Topliceanu, commander of an army; Lt Gen Emil Stefanescu, chief of the main directorate of the rear of the Armed Forces, and other generals and officers.

The delegation will remain in the GDR several days. On the day they arrived in the GDR capital they were welcomed at Berlin-Schoenefeld airport with a military ceremony.

On Monday afternoon the Romanian military delegation honored the victims of fascism and militarism and the Soviet soldiers who died in the Great Patriotic War. The comrades-in-arms laid wreaths at the monument at Unter den Linden and at the monument to the Soviet heroes in Berlin-Treptow. General Hoffmann was present at the military ceremonies.

Afterwards, the military delegation, escorted by the GDR minister of national defense, inspected the GDR state border with West Berlin at the Brandenburg Gate. They were welcomed by Lt Gen Karl-Heinz Drews, city commandant of the GDR capital, Berlin. The guests were briefed on the responsible service of the border soldiers in reliably protecting the socialist achievements. Minister Olteanu signed the visitors' book of the city commandant of the GDR capital.

Visit to Dresden

LD031626 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1428 GMT 3 Jun 81

[Text] Dresden, 3 Jun (ADN)--The Romanian military delegation led by Maj Gen Constantin Olteanu, candidate member of the Romanian Communist Party Political Executive Committee and minister of national defense, visited the "Franz Mehring" officers' academy in Dresden (Bezirk) today, where it was welcomed by Col Gen Wolfgang Reinhold, GDR deputy defense minister and chief of the Air Force and Air Defense Command. At an airfield the guests acquainted themselves on the training of future pilots.

Col Gen Horst Stechbarth, deputy defence minister and chief of the army, then welcomed the Romanian generals and officers at the "Ernst Thaelmann"officers' academy. Accompanied by Army Gen Heinz Hoffmann, member of the SED Central Committee Politburo and minister of defense, they inspected instruction bases for the general and technical training of future commanders, and also exhibition rooms, training centers, laboratories and workshops. The guests also visited the publicly-owned Flugzeugwerft Dresden enterprise.

HONECKER RECEIVES ITALIAN AMBASSADOR'S CREDENTIALS

LD040828 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1104 GMT 3 Jun 81

[Text] Berlin, 3 Jun (ADN)--Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR Council of State, today received the Italian ambassador to the GDR, Alberto Solera, to accept his letter of accreditation.

Erich Honecker praised the favorable development of relations between the GDR and Italy. He said that their further deepening in all spheres is in accordance with their reciprocal interests and contributed to the improvement of the international climate. Erich Honecker stressed that it is most important for the preservation of peace to reduce military confrontation, and to enhance political dialogue and the implementation of specific disarmament measures.

Alberto Solera conveyed cordial greetings from the Italian president, Alessandro Pertini, which Erich Honecker reciprocated. The ambassador said that the continuation of detente and the expansion of relations with the GDR are a concern of his government, too.

REPRESENTATIVE OF FRELIMO PARTY RECEIVED IN BERLIN

AU031249 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 29 May 81 p 4

[Summary] Berlin (ADN)--On 28 May Gerhard Schuerer, SED Central Committee Politburo candidate member, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers and chairman of the GDR State Planning Commission, received for a talk Marcelino dos Santos, member of the Permanent Political Committee and secretary of the Central Committee of the Frelimo Party of the People's Republic of Mozambique. During the talk the two sides noted with satisfaction that the political, economic and cultural relations between the GDR and the People's Republic of Mozambique are developing fruitfully on the basis of the treaty on friendship and cooperation signed by Erich Honecker, SED Central Committee general secretary and GDR State Council chairman, and Samora Machel, president of the Frelimo Party and of the People's Republic of Mozambique, in Maputo in 1979.

FDGB COOPERATION WITH MOZAMBIQUE TRADE UNIONS

AU031255 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 30/31 May 81 p 2

[ADN report: "FDGB and CNICP (Mozambique National Commission for Setting Up Production Councils) Develop Their Cooperation: Agreement and Communique Signed in Mozambique"]

[Text] Maputo (ADN)--The talks between the two delegations were concluded in Maputo on Friday with the signing of an agreement on cooperation by Harry Tisch, chairman of the FDGB federal executive and member of the Politburo of the SED Central Committee, and by Augusto Macano, CNICP executive secretary and member of the Central Committee of the Frelimo Party.

Harry Tisch and Augusto Macamo appreciated the visit of the FDGB delegation and the agreement as a good basis for the fruitful cooperation between the FDGB and the CNICP. The treaty of friendship, and cooperation between the GDR and the People's Republic of Mozambique, signed in 1979 by Erich Honecker and Samora Machel, is also being more and more increasingly implemented in the sphere of mass organizations.

It is stressed in a joint communique that the expansion of the mutually advantageous relations is a specific expression of the militant solidarity that exists between the two peoples.

In view of the arms race staged by imperialism, the FDGB and CNICP underscore that preserving peace and the security of the peoples must occupy first place in all their efforts. They resolutely oppose the confrontation policy of the United States and of NATO and denounce the decisions of the NATO council about deploying medium range missiles in Western Europe. The two delegations valued the great efforts, undertaken by the countries of the socialist community and particularly by the Soviet Union for the preservation of peace.

The FDGB and CNICP demand that an immediate end be put to the occupation of Namibia by the apartheid regime and reaffirm their firm solidarity with the Namibian people under SWAPO leadership. The two trade union organizations reiterate their unconditional support for the South African people. The two sides uphold the view that the successful struggle for the termination of the arms race and for detente is of decisive importance and that it opens up new dimensions for the economic and social development of the peoples.

OFFICIAL STATEMENT ON SOLIDARITY WEEK WITH ARABS

AU031733 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 1 Jun 81 p 5

[ADN dispatch: "Reliably at the Side of the Arab Peoples: Joint Statement Reaffirms Inviolable Solidarity of GDR Citizens in the Anti-Imperialist Struggle"]

[Text] Berlin (ADN)--The GDR Solidarity Committee, the FDGB Federal Executive, the National Front National Council, the FDJ Central Council, the Central Executive of the peasants' mutual aid association, the federal executive of the Democratic Women's League of Germany, the GDR Peace Council, the League for Friendship Among Peoples, and the GDR Human Rights Committee have reaffirmed on behalf of the GDR citizens their unswerving solidarity on the occasion of the week of solidarity with the anti-imperialist struggle of the Arab peoples from 1 to 7 June. It is stated in a joint declaration: "We unreservedly support the right of these peoples to peace and independent development, which they are resolutely defending against the dangerous maneuvers of imperialism, Zionism and reactionism. We feel particularly close links with the just struggle of the Arab people of Palestine for the assertion of their national rights. The recognition and implementation of the legitimate rights of these people constitutes the gist of a just and durable solution of the Middle East conflict. We are firmly convinced that the Palestinian people, led by the PLO, will continue in the future to victoriously advance on the road toward asserting the right to self-determination and that they will further consolidate the unity of their ranks.

Our greetings go to the states of the steadfastness front and to all Arab peoples forces, which are endorsing peace and progress in that region and which resolutely reject the policy of interference by imperialism and its allies.

"The Middle East and particularly the Gulf area are strategically important zones that have been transformed by the aggressive policy of imperialism into dangerous hotbeds of tension. Under the demagogic slogan of safeguarding the security of that region, particularly U.S. imperialism has dangerously stepped up the militarization of the Gulf area.

"But the peoples of that region know very well that it will be they who in the end will have to defray the costs of that peace-threatening policy just as the Camp David agreement, which was brought about under U.S. direction, has further exacerbated the Middle East conflict.

"We resolutely denounce that separate agreement and the new fanning of tensions in that area, tensions that consitute a serious threat to peace in that region and in the world at large. The proposal to hold an international conference on the Middle East problem with the participation of all interested sides, submitted by Leonid Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet, at the 26th CPSU Congress, enjoys our full support.

"We reaffirm our position that peace in the Middle East can only be achieved through asserting the pertinent UN resolutions and implementing the three basic premises:

"--withdrawal of Israeli troops from all Arab territories occupied in 1967,
"--safeguarding the inalienable right of the Arab people of Palestine, including the right to set up a national state of their own,
"--the guarantee of the security and sovereignty of all countries of that region.

"Today more than ever implementing these objectives requires the unity and cohesion of the anti-imperialist forces in the Arab countries and the action unity of all progressive forces throughout the world. It is in this spirit that we reaffirm the need for an early political settlement of the conflict between Iraq and Iran in the interest of the peoples of the two countries.

"We are watching with concern the aggressive policy of Israel, which further exacerbates the grave political situation in the Middle East region. We most sharply denounce the escalation of the attacks by Israel and its accomplices against the Republic of Lebanon, as well as the violation of its sovereignty and territorial integrity connected with those attacks.

"Our greetings likewise go to the people of Afghanistan whose revolutionary people's power is making a major contribution to repelling the imperialist attacks against the peoples of the Middle East.

"We once more underscore the legitimate nature of the struggle of the people of the Western Sahara to assert their rights to self-determination on the basis of the UN and OAU documents."

BALTIC COUNTRIES' WORKERS CONFERENCE OPENS IN BINZ

AU031220 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 30/31 May 81 p 2

[Hans Jordan dispatch: "Trade Unionists Appeal for Intensified Struggle for Peace and Detente: 23d Workers Conference of the Baltic Sea Countries, Norway and Iceland Opened in Binz"]

[Summary] "Binz. 'The Trade Unions' Responsibility in the Struggle for Peace and Disarmament.' This was the main theme in the spirit of which the 23rd workers' conference of the Baltic Sea countries, of Norway and Iceland opened on Friday at Binz on Ruegen. The 300 delegates from nine countries represent more than 100 million trade unionists."

In the main speech Heinz Hanns, member of the Presidium of the FDGB Federal Executive, stressed the need for all trade unionists to place efforts for peace at the center of their activities and he added that "if the political climate in the world has deteriorated on the threshold of the eighties, the most aggressive circles of the NATO countries, primarily the United States, are responsible." He termed NATO's policy of stepped-up armament and confrontation "a serious danger which could produce a thermonuclear world war."

He called on all trade unionists to support all proposals likely to defuse the international situation, primarily those made by L.I. Brezhnev at the 26th CPSU Congress, and also referred to the proposals for creating a nuclear-free zone in northern Europe, made by Finnish President Kekkonen.

The participation in the conference discussed at three forums the trade unions' responsibility and struggle for social progress, for disarmament and the consequences of modern technology for the workers' life.

In an introductory lecture Prof Kharis Sabirov of the USSR stressed that the stepped up armaments have become a serious obstacle to solving world nutrition and world health problems. The Norwegian Harald Oeveraas criticized with strong words the arms policy sought by the United States. Finnish trade unionist Pentto Helo explained how war production can be transformed into civilian production and Hans-Juergen Ebbers of the FRG metal industrial workers trade union unmasked the bosses' lie that the arms industry creates jobs.

Karin Viklund of the Swedish Metalworkers' Federation pointed out how many people could obtain an education if arms costs were cut by a mere five percent and Bjarnfridur Leosdottir warned of the danger that springs from the U.S. military potential deployed on Iceland.

FURTHER REPORTAGE ON 10TH KISZ CONGRESS 29-31 MAY

Fejti Report 29 May

LD301140 Budapest Domestic Television Service in Hungarian 1900 GMT 29 May 81

[KISZ Central Committee report read by Gyorgy Fejti, KISZ first secretary, at the 10th KISZ Congress held on 29 May in Budapest; Fejti's speech contained within quotation marks]

[Text] "Esteemed congress, dear comrades, esteemed guests: Since the founding of KISZ, it has become linked by a thousand threads to the history of our socialism-building people. Every second adult of our homeland under the age of 50 took his or her first steps towards the workers' movement and politics within KISZ. Even more profess the communist youth movement to be their mutual life-event, their world viewpoint and consciousnessmaker. This movement has been the faithful ally of the party for more than 6 decades. In 1957, at the first national KISZ conference, the slogan, 'Together With the Mass of Youth for Socialist Hungary,' was born in debate. The participants formulated in this slogan the most important task of the youth movement for a long time to come. The path which we have since travelled and the acceptance of the present and of the past is what we want to express in our having chosen these words--supplemented by one another--as the main slogan of our congress. Contained in this word--developed--is every result and every hope of the consistent Marxist-Leninist policy of 25 years, and also the purposeful and hard work of our party and people. We have faith that even under today's more difficult circumstances, we can safely build on our achievements. It is in this knowledge that we call on our young people, that we mobilize the KISZ membership to solve our tasks in the construction of a developed socialist society."

The first secretary of KISZ then went on to outline the fundamental goals of the youth movement; he referred to the economic and social position of our country and then went on to say: "The desire to play an active part by young people, who comprise almost 40 percent of all those in employment, is a great resource. In answer to the call of KISZ, among other things, many of them participate in the socialist work competition movement and in production movements. Almost 670,000 young people participate in the socialist brigades. The majority of them give an example by the fulfillment of their obligations at their place of work and in social work. They are the ones who are always ready to take action, who participate in communist shifts, in social work activities and, if the situation requires it, they also help in harvesting work in the autumn and in flood protection tasks. KISZ construction projects and central sponsorships have placed the creativity and energy of young people at the service of construction work.

"The youth brigade which worked on the construction of the Ust-Blimsk cellulose combine gained international recognition for itself and thus for KISZ and Hungarian youth. We can speak with praise of the work of the young people who took part in the construction of the Orenburg gas pipeline, just as of the good work of the approximately 5,000 young people working on the construction of the Paks nuclear power station. Approximately 100-150,000 young people each year have worked within the framework of central sponsorships doing voluntary work worth hundreds of millions of forints so that installations could be handed over in time and in good quality. Our agricultural achievements are a credit to those working in the cooperatives and on the state farms. Semiskilled and skilled workers, engineers, biologists and economists, in other words the young representatives of almost every occupation, are playing their part in enhancing the fame of Hungarian agriculture. In several counties, young people have made a successful contribution to the protection of arable land and its improvement and the implementation of the sponsorship undertaken with regard to the meat program.

"It speaks for itself that almost 300,000 students participated in the voluntary KISZ construction camps in the course of 5 years, and they have played a part in the creation of production valued in excess of 1 billion forints. The millions of work hours which the students do in the autumn harvest period are by now an indispensible factor in the achievements of our agriculture.

"Rational economizing with everything--materials, energy and labor force--this is the second main direction which provides specific tasks for young people and KISZ organizations in every sphere of the economy. It is one of our primary tasks to convince people that everyone can do more in their own work and immediate environment. Saving energy has great significance. This begins with not having a lamp on needlessly and running machines only when producing. We regard it as an important task to mobilize the KISZ membership to discovering and collecting by-products and secondary raw materials and to working out technologies for their utilization. This undertaking cannot be compared with the traditional campaigns for paper collection. It is the equivalent of a large-scale central sponsorship both in value and organizational work. The Sixth 5-Year Plan counts on the utilization of waste materials increasing by 30 percent in 5 years, and that the value of recycled secondary raw materials will increase seven times, reaching almost 12 billion forints.

"Human inventiveness, innovative thinking and better work organization, which do not always require considerable investments, represent a considerable saving. KISZ therefore promotes and encourages the endeavors of young people in this direction. Any form of wastefulness is impermissible. However, the greatest damage is caused by wastefulness with people's intellectual and physical strength and their desire for action. Not only knowledge and creativity thereby remains unutilized but the conviction in the meaningfulness of human endeavor can also be easily shaken."

The first secretary of the Communist Youth Union stated that the influence of KISZ organizations had to be strengthened at every work place. One of the main conditions for this is to ensure that the programs are better tailored to the circumstances of life and work of young working people. KISZ should deal with those things which interest them and should, to a greater extent, build on their particular desires and endeavors.

"Debates which were carried out before the congress demonstrated that our party's endeavor to realize a more consistent implementation of the principle of distribution in accordance with the work done meets with the fundamental interests and agreement of young working people. This makes it easier for us to support unequivocally the wages system where earnings are proportional with performance and which provides incentives. At the same time, however, we must devote greater attention to ensuring that managers everywhere secure conditions necessary for high-quality work.

"In the interest of attaining their own home more quickly, a significant proportion of young people are willing to undertake work beyond their working hours. It would be a mistake to approach this fact from some form of moralizing basis, and, falsely, to place work and education or participation in public life, in opposition to each other. We must support these young people and appreciate their endeavors because all socially-useful work is worthy of respect. The continuation of the housing construction program, improving health provisions, the development of education, the planned increase in family supplements and the introduction of the 5-day week, to mention only the most important plans will perceptibly improve the circumstances of young people's lives.

"The program of preserving our standard of living does not mean the same thing for those young people who face starting a family and the creation of a home, and for those who already possess developed conditions of life. For that reason KISZ still regards it as important that all those concerned should devote particular attention to easing the problems of young people.

"Our greatest social problem continues to be the housing situation. What we would like to attain is that the available funds and housing stock should be utilized in the most rational manner. In the interest of achieving this we would like to participate in the development of the plans concerning housing construction, just as in improving the principles and practice of the distribution of housing and housing management. We regard it as necessary that in the case of the various forms of housing, prepayment and maintenance costs should be more just and those who undertake to construct their own homes from their own resources should be given greater help. We regard it as necessary also that in the case of satisfying realistic demands, the provision of small machinery and materials and the credit conditions for those constructing their own homes should be significantly improved. We participate in working out a staggered access to housing so that young people, in line with their changing requirements and growing financial possibilities, should gain access to better housing in a gradual, planned and guaranteed manner. I would like to note that on this question we have developed constructive cooperation with the National Savings Bank. In the Sixth 5-Year Plan, for example, more than 4,000 1-bedroom apartments will be sold to young people participating in the savings movement which will be repurchased by the National Savings Bank within 5 years, with larger apartments provided in exchange.

"We see great prospects in the semifinished dwelling movement as well, where we facilitate organized, skilled work in [words indistinct]. We must seek out every possible solution, from the utilization of demolition materials to loft conversions. We must deal with every specific problem if, by doing so, we can help the situation of even one young family. Naturally, we do not want and must not create false illusions. KISZ cannot undertake solving the housing problem; it cannot turn itself into a housing cooperative; albeit we must state frankly that there is no little pressure exerted on us on this issue.

"Starting a career, adjusting to one's place of work has always been an important, determining stage in the lives of young people. This is not easy today, either, despite the fact that in our country everyone has the possibility of holding a job and that this will be so in the future. At the same time, in some areas, particularly in the case of graduates at the beginning of their careers, starting salaries are low. Small groups among them also encounter difficulties in finding employment, which is a source of a feeling of malaise and which makes some of them politically vulnerable. We must take this into consideration even though we recognize that it also depends on the individual how well he gets on and how far he utilizes his abilities.

"A great deal has been said on these problems in the course of the debate on the congress letter. We must, however, state that manifestations by young people did not, on the whole, express unjustified demands or unrealistic expectations. A decision was reached recently that the fund for grants for those in higher education would be raised by 150 million forints earlier than planned. From February 1982 university and college students are to receive grants which on average will be 30 percent higher than those at present. The principles and methods of distribution will be decided after a broad debate to be conducted with the participation of the university and college KISZ organizations."

The next part of the report was devoted to education.

"The KISZ organizations have received greater authority and scope for making decisions on issues affecting students and in shaping school life. We must see, however, that this is not merely a question of legal regulations.

"We support the educational administration in its circumspect dealing with concepts designed to bring about the organization and substantive renewal of the public educational system. It is a source of tension, however, that the working out of comprehensive reform plans tends to drag and their introduction is delayed, thereby taking effect only in the distant future.

"We see another problem in the fact that a number of unprepared reforms have been introduced over the past few years. There is a need for a calm atmosphere and well-balanced work as well as for reform of a kind that represents a guarantee for the constant ability of schools to change. We speak about all this on the basis of the fact that it is a natural requirement and duty of KISZ to express its views about education. Educational policy is also, at the same time, youth policy. We have received both encouragement and opportunities for this on many occasions in recent years.

"We attribute great significance to the extension of professional, political and public life activities both within and outside the universities, thus ensuring that we get university students involved, in the largest possible numbers, in solving real social and economic problems. This task is connected with the fact that we cannot provide an opportunity for many KISZ members to carry out sensible and useful public activities within the framework of the universities. There are too many young people who feel that although we set requirements there is an absence of a program or sphere of activity for their realization. We must also pay greater attention to the issue of helping, supporting and influencing the work of communities organized on the basis of the interests of the students. The representation and protection of interests plays a particularly significant role in higher education. In the case of students, it is KISZ that must undertake the protection of their interests, both as affecting persons and in specific cases. Moreover, this is to be done in such a way as to ensure that it is carried out more consistently and with better results. There should be greater publicity and, when it comes to issues and proposals, we should learn to establish an order of priorities on the basis of principles. This should provide the foundations for our being able to say both yes and no. Our belief in the need for all this has been strengthened, on occasions, by the sharp or perhaps simply unusual debates which took place in the past few weeks in certain institutions of higher education as part of the preparations for the congress. It is worth reflecting that KISZ has been criticized not infrequently for its failure to achieve certain changes in education or social issues affecting students, even when these could often be carried out within the local sphere of authority.

"Regarding the future, we must take as our point of departure the notion that the representing interests cannot be exhausted by only providing initiatives. We must do our best to ensure that the realistic proposals of KISZ receive substantive consideration and that they are realized.

"Naturally, in all this we cannot do without the trust, patience and constructive cooperation of the state and of the political leadership of the universities. There is another lesson, namely that apart from the fundamental political and organizational principles and norms of KISZ, there are no good work methods that would apply to all strata among the young. Now, if it becomes clear that a certain method cannot be successfully applied in a given stratum of the young, we then need to reach a decision about changing it more quickly."

In the next part of his speech Gyorgy Fejti dealt with the world view and political conduct of the young.

"Taking the young as a whole, we can make a positive judment. Their commitment and their feeling of responsibility for society are gaining in strength. At the same time, the young are not free of the influences that arise from the difficulties of our development and the weaknesses of our work. They, too, are affected by the tension of the surrounding world and, indeed, we may regard them as the number one target of the propaganda directed against us. Hostile propaganda is attempting to create trouble by exaggerating our difficulties, encouraging oppositionist behavior and inciting nationalism by launching yet another campaign about the counterrevolution that took place 25 years ago and by falsifying our history.

"The public, including the young, are also strongly interested in events in Poland, and particularly the causes and circumstances of the changing of the situation there and the possibilities for resolving the crisis. These external influences make it even more timely that the young--the majority of whom were born after the counterrevolution--should become better acquainted with the lessons of our most recent history. This is so, if only because the young, by their nature, wish to bypass the historical legacy left to them. They are not very willing to accept ready-made prescriptions. However, they have a very sincere need for a dialogue and they should not be left to their own resources with their questions and doubts. They need help for easier orientations. Persuasion and a unity of words play a decisive role in convincing them, and this applies also, and not least, to their becoming involved in the agonies of seeking new solutions, reaching decisions and in carrying out tasks.

"Agitation and progaganda are good when they are convincing, credible and frank. However, all this in itself is still insufficient. People and the young are not merely interested in the truth but also in what needs to be done, how more can be achieved and progress made, and, with all this in mind, what needs to be done in a different way and what their particular role is in all this. Marxism--and this is the source of its greatest strength--not only explains the world but is also striving to change it. When we talk about mass propaganda and the work of persuasion for action, we are thinking of the assertion of this spirit. We particularly attribute great responsibility to the family in the shaping of the human and social conduct of the young. The basic unit of our society fulfills a part in education which cannot be replaced by anything else. Children and the young acquire the basic norms of social life in the family. It is in the family that they would become acquainted with the historical and moral values that lay the foundations for patriotism and political commitment.

"We know that the faster pace of life, the full employment of women, long-distance commuting and frequent overtime all reduce the amount of time that can be spent with children. However, not even these facts can provide an excuse for giving up one's responsibilities for one's child. Nor can one excuse workplace managers, teachers and commanders who, on occasions, cause damage and set a bad example to the young by their way of life and methods which are alien to socialism. Recreation is a natural need of the young. In spite of this, there is misunderstanding about this on many occasions and sometimes strong feelings are also aroused. This is mainly because many people narrow recreation down to discos, beat or rock, that is to say, listening to music, dancing and such. Recreation, however, is far more comprehensive than this. Reading, do-it-yourself, sport and hiking have as much a part in it as the theater or the movie theater. We consider it a significant achievement that we have succeeded in turning the attention of society to the importance of the physical fitness and tourist activities of the young and that the young themselves have been mobilized for sports in greater numbers than ever. Several hundreds of thousands among those belonging to the KISZ age group meet mass sport requirements.

"Those among the young who abuse trust, avoid work and are indifferent or cynical cannot be exonerated from responsibility. Least of all can we excuse those who, by joining the sham communities of the subways, exclude themselves from the joys and difficulties of a meaningful life and from everything that is human. There are also those among the young who hear from certain groups and their unsolicited ideologists that their licentiousness amounts to freedom, that their evasion of work is a form of the struggle against alienated production, and that their untidy and unkempt appearance is a manifestation of naturalness. This is a harmful and dangerous phenomenon against which our youth union must take a stand with its own resources. We must improve our work, especially in the sphere of where young people live, thus ensuring the establishment of the greatest possible number of activity groups giving true social and community experience, formed on the basis of youth clubs, youth and cultural centers and schools."

The subject of love could not be left out of the congress report.

"We do not profess prudery or some kind of asceticism. On the contrary, we believe that there can be no happiness in human life without pure and enraptured love. This is why we are calling for greater discussion in schools, within the family, among the young and in the youth press about the responsibility of choosing a spouse and about sexual life. A generation that thinks and lives in a healthy way, as well as the interests of the whole of society, require this."

The report of the Central Committee also dealt in detail with the organizational issues of KISZ. A few thoughts from this part of this speech: "The changes that have taken place in the life of our country, within KISZ and among the young now require new approaches in our work. This means, above all, that the political role of our union must be made more substantive. This task is an indispensable precondition of our progress. In the interests of this, more substantive tasks can and must be undertaken in planning and distribution, in discovering contradictions and in extending social control. This should be done not only in a general sense and at the highest levels but everywhere where decisions are reached. Our attention has so far been focused on the representative activity of the central and regional organizations, and we may safely say that the opportunities available have been used in a suitable way.

"In the course of their work the local organizations of KISZ are often faced by indifference and incomprehension. It can happen that their well-justified views or proposals remain unanswered and this does no good to the reputation of KISZ.

"We pay particular attention to the youth parliaments. Nevertheless, the young voice their disaffection on occasions after the end of particular sessions of the parliament. The main reason for this, as we see it, is because workplace managers often attempt to gloss over the conflicts that come to the surface at the discussions. They do not give answers to the issues and proposals that are made. There are occasions when they transform the youth parliaments from forums of substantive debate into conferences where tasks are allotted, and they do this with shallow reports and meaningless plans for taking measures.

"We must adapt our work, from time to time, to the changing conditions, to the requirements of the young and to the demands of social development. We should make the organization more flexible, improve the work style and cut through all unnecessary regulations that paralyze thought. This should apply to everything that represents rigidity and excessive regulation. We must guard against the possibility of any KISZ organization attempting to smuggle back into use rigid prescriptions on the grounds of its own convenience or alleged regulations.

"The extension of the democratic nature of our work and the improvement of its openness are, on their own, no more than an opportunity for spontaneous activity. To ensure that these aims determine our practice there is a need for significant change in the work styles and working methods of the organizations and apparatus. After all, the young can only be persuaded by their own experiences that the youth union is their own, and that it works through their participation and in their intersts.

"We must rid our activities of unnecessary paperwork and of the bureaucratic need and reaction of working vertically.

"The international activity of KISZ serves the cause of peace and social progress. Unity and joint activity are a decisive factor in the development of the international youth movement. For this reason we have paid particular attention to the development of our relations with the youth movements of the socialist countries. We have moved forward in the ideological cooperation with sister-organizations, which is an indispensable precondition of effective action in the increasingly intense ideological struggle.

"We have effectively taken part in the realization of economic tasks facing the socialist countries and in the complex CEMA program. Within the framework of friendship festivals and camps, and fraternal relations of counties, factories and schools and tourism among the young, the number of young people visiting one another's countries is growing annually.

"Our traditionally good cooperation with the Leninist Komsomol is becoming more intense. Our sincere unbreakable friendship with the peoples of the USSR was reflected by the second Soviet-Hungarian youth friendship festival, held in the cradle of the revolution, Leningrad. This will be further strengthened by the third festival, to be held in Budapest in July. We have fully carried out our cooperation agreement and the implementation of the new long-term joint program is also underway."

Gyorgy Fejti also talked about the 35-year-old Pioneer movement, analyzed the international situation and reported on the international contacts of KISZ. He stressed that KISZ supported the young communists of Poland and declared its solidarity with those Polish patriots who took a stand in favor of defending the achievements of socialism and who were fighting, under the leadership of the PZPR, for a socialist solution to the complex situation.

Fejti Sums Up Meeting

LD311944 Budapest MTI in English 1714 GMT 31 May 81

[Text] Budapest, 31 May (MTI)--The Tenth Congress of the KISZ (Communist Youth Union of Hungary) concluded in Budapest Sunday. On the last day the debate continued over the report of the Central Committee and the final documents.

The balance sheet of the two and a half day's congress was drawn by the first secretary of the KISZ, Gyorgy Fejti. He said among other: "Our congress was marked by unity. The delegates have adopted the programme of the KISZ, all its major planks. Now, it is time to implement these tasks in the same unity. The Central Committee of the KISZ and all of us are interested in overcoming the shortcomings in our work, in solving our problems.

"Many important tasks face the KISZ. As it was made clear during the congress, to strengthen its respect, social weight and influence, the KISZ should participate in the solution of real tasks. It should remain an active, rather than an aloof organization. It should mobilize for action, first of all, in work, learning and the defence of the homeland. Contributions on this issue were made by workers, who spoke with self-confidence, agriculturists, who showed a zeal and devotion to work.

"It was mentioned by many that our working methods, too, need some modification. The methods should be adjusted to the new tasks. More room should be allowed for local initiative; we should be more sensitive to the problems in our immediate surroundings. We should participate more actively in charting out local objectives and in assessing the implementation of tasks.

"The KISZ should play a greater role in technological development by better relying on the expertise and greater than the average enterprising spirit of the young people.

"The delegates have unanimously embraced the requirement voiced in the report to congress that the KISZ should engage in politics more actively and consciously. It should resolutely espouse the policies of the party by participating in both the elaboration and realization of its policies.

"There was agreement on that the KISZ should give greater scope for the young people's aspirations, strivings and initiatives. We have to bear that in mind when elaborating our new working methods. In fact, there is an increased need for differentiation in several elements of guidance and organization".

Gyorgy Fejti continued: "It is our strength that we are not alone in realizing our plans; we enjoy the support, confidence and understanding of our party. Signs of that could be felt already during the preparations for congress. It became manifest also in that the first secretary of the HSWP Central Committee shared his rich experience with the delegates in his contribution when he spoke of not only questions of the youth, but about world affairs. Let me assure the leaders of our party also from this place: We shall strive to have the KISZ fulfil its mission also in the future. The party can rely on the youth, its strength and active attitude. We, too, say--as it was put by Janos Kadar in his address to congress--that, provided we work hard, there will be genuine results.

"It is impossible to overestimate the importance of the fact that, while people suffer in so many parts of the world, our youth has good reason to look forward to the future with confidence and can feel well in its homeland. Congress may conclude with the pleasant feeling that the KISZ continues the road on which it set out sixty years ago," concluded Gyorgy Fejti.

Then voting took place: With two votes against, the delegates adopted the KISZ Central Committee's report and the other documents submitted to congress.

Then congress went into closed doors and elected a 105-member Central Committee and a 17-member Central Financial Control Committee (CFCC). In their statutory meeting the KISZ CC and the CFCC elected a 17-member Executive Committee and a 11-member Secretariat. Gyorgy Fejti has been reelected first secretary of the CC.

Results of the elections were announced in plenary session. Then the Tenth Congress of the KISZ was declared concluded.

Resolution Concludes Congress

LD312254 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 2000 GMT 31 May 81

[Text] Following the approval of a resolution on the tasks of the Youth League and the election of the leading bodies, the 3-day KISZ [Communist Youth League of Hungary] congress has ended. The resolution determines the tasks for the next 5 years with the objective of ensuring that KISZ should better meet the needs of the young and our current requirements. The resolution calls on the young to continue to take a significant part in the development of the economy. The speeding up of technical-technological [as heard] development, the extension of sensible thrift and the formation of more productive economic forms should be placed in the center of work in the movement.

Important tasks for KISZ include consistently representing and protecting the interests of the young, supporting the improvement of their living and working conditions, strengthening KISZ's community-forming ideological and political influence, renewing an attractive program for KISZ members and for all young people. The life of the movement should be more democratic and flexible and it should encourage independence. The Youth League should be involved in the problems of society and of the young and it should take into account the differing positions and needs of the different strata and age groups.

With regard to the institutes of higher education, the resolution states that there is a need for KISZ organizations to take a substantive part in the modernization of education and to express its views, within the framework of institutions, about all higher education, including the organizational and institutional issues of education, education's contents and methods and the work of those involved in teaching.

In connection with the representation and protection of the interests of the young, support for ensuring that the young can have their own homes should be given a particularly high place among the tasks.

KISZ proposes a review of the system of scholarships in higher education as well as an examination of the possibilities for extending certain social benefits, such as a child care allowance, among university and college students.

In the future the Youth League will participate at all levels in coordinating interests, in reaching decisions affecting the young and in supervising the implementation of decisions more openly. This creates a better image in the eyes of the young.

At a closed session of the KISZ Congress the new Central Committee and Secretariat members were elected. Gyorgy Feuti once again was elected first secretary.

SFRY'S MOJSOV ARRIVES, BEGINS TALKS WITH KADAR

LD032312 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1910 GMT 3 Jun 81

[Text] Budapest, 3 Jun (TANJUG)--In the talks between the delegations of the LCY and the MSZMP, headed by Lazar Mojsov and Janos Kadar, the two sides are reported to have noted that relations between the LCY and the MSZMP and between the two countries are developing to the two sides' satisfaction and that the positive development of cooperation is an expression of efforts made on both sides. In the talks, which started in Budapest this afternoon, it was also noted that relations are developing on the basis of the previously accepted principles, which remain the constant feature of the future broader and more extensive cooperation.

Mojsov and Kadar first exchanged information on internal sociopolitical and economic developments in the two countries, laying particular stress on the role played by the LCY and the MSZMP in these developments. The head of the Yugoslav delegation is also reported to have outlined the political situation in Yugoslavia, during of which he emphasized the continuity of Tito's policy in internal life, characterized by socialist self-management, and policy on the international scene, characterized by nonalignment. Mojsov reviewed the political measures being taken to achieve economic stabilization and briefed his hosts on the results achieved to date in implementing the 5-year plan and on the preparation of the new plan. Mojsov dwelt in particular on activities connected with the 12th LCY Congress and the third congress of self-managers.

Janos Kadar, Hungarian party chief, told the Yugoslav delegation about the implementation of the decisions taken by the 12th MSZMP Congress held last year concerning efforts to stabilize economic trends in Hungary and to preserve the standard of living.

Apart from Lazar Mojsov, the talks were attended on the Yugoslav side by Bosko Krunic, Vlado Janzic and Yugoslav ambassador in Budapest Milan Veres, and on the Hungarian side the talks were also attended by high party officials, Mihaly Korom, Andras Gyenes, Janos Berec and Hungarian Ambassador in Belgrade Pal Simon.

The talks will be resumed tomorrow with an exchange of views on international problems, especially the struggle for peace and the maintenance of detente, as well as on the other similar world problems, including those that concern the situation in the international communist and workers movement. The talks tomorrow will dwell also on bilateral relations, whose trend has already been given an overall positive appraisal.

The talks will deal in particular with the possibilities for and prospects of cooperation between the LCY and the MSZMP, which exercise a decisive influence on relations between the two countries.

PZPR'S OLSZOWSKI COMMENTS ON PRECONGRESS DEBATES

LD032328 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 2020 GMT 3 Jun 81

[PZPR Politburo member Stefan Olszowski interview with Warsaw correspondent Szabolcs Szilagyi--recorded, date not given; Olszowski speaks in Polish with superimposed Hungarian translation]

[Text] [Question] Comrade Olszowski, at the moment where do the preparations for the Ninth Extraordinary PZPR Congress stand? What conclusions can be drawn from the progress of the preparations so far, and what do you, personally, expect from this congress?

[Answer] The preparation for the congress is an extremely important series of events. In the Polish Republic a political campaign is taking place at present in relation to the congress, which has particular significance. The summoning of this extraordinary congress, as a plan and idea, emerged at the Sixth Central Committee Plenum last fall. Its final date was decided at the 10th plenum at the end of April.

Now, about the preparations. In the first place, I can say that they are taking place in a very broad sphere. The committee for preparing the congress has already almost finished its work; that is, the guidelines for the congress have been issued, and the draft plan for the modification of our party's organizational regulations has been prepared. However, our work is not yet finished with this. It is our plan that the preparations committee should hold yet another session. At this meeting we shall discuss two important economic documents, the report on the state of the economy and the economic stabilization program.

One particular feature of the preparations for the congress is that the debate is centered on problems which also play a part in the congress guidelines. Thus, there are such problems as the reasons for the policy crisis, and the path for overcoming the (?crises). Much is said about the political responsibility of those leaders of our party who made mistakes and who must answer for their faulty decisions. Besides all this, economic, cultural, scientific and educational problems in the political campaign preceding the congress [word indistinct] arise.

New, and occasionally disquieting phenomena can also be encountered. For example, the so-called forms of cooperation between basic organizations were organized recently in our party. We approach this question in the following manner: Everything which animates party life, which helps to enrich the party's policies, which strengthens the Marxist-Leninist line and spirit of the party and which advances its organizational renewal is to be regarded as positive and important. From this point of view, relations between certain basic organizations have significance and meaning. However, we regard everything which undermines the unity of the party, which breaks the party up into factions, or leads to the point where the party falls apart into factions, as a decisively negative thing. We oppose it and engage in strong debate with it. In my remarks and speeches I myself give this problem much (?space).

In the debates preceding the congress there have been an unusually large number of critical comments regarding the guidelines. Some of these comments are liberal, or let us say, rather, pseudo-liberal. Some of them, on the other hand, reflected dogmatic stances. The former object that the program is not open enough. For this reason, for example, [word indistinct] assumptions, similarly to the modification of the organizational regulations, are based decisively on democratic centralization. With decisive ideological demands they take a stance in opposition to the party and its members.

The bearers of the dogmatic views, on the other hand, believe that the programmatic assumptions have washed away many things. And concepts which have too much of a compromising nature are contained in them.

In my opinion, the programmatic assumptions and the organizational regulations are documents pervaded by the spirit of Marxism. At the same time, however, neither the Politburo nor the membership believe that these documents are perfect and ready. They must be worked on before the congress and naturally, during the congress too, in the first place, so that they should express their objectives as exactly as possible. However, the basic and most important thing which I personally am counting on after the ninth extraordinary congress, is the strengthening of the party's leading role, the strengthening of the party's Marxist-Leninist nature and the strengthening of democratic centralism and democracy within the party--in other words, I am counting on the PZPR becoming sufficiently strong once again.

[Question] It can be heard increasingly often in Hungary that public security is weakening. It has even happened that policemen were attacked when doing their duty. Where does this lead to? How do you take measures against such destructive phenomena?

[Answer] This problem is very serious. It preoccupies us greatly. It is undeniable that in Poland social discipline has weakened in many places. In fact there have been attempts to disrupt social order and direct it toward anarchy. All this undoubtedly is related to the atmosphere which has been created by serious tensions, mainly the various strikes and the threat of a general strike. Some elements, mainly on the periphery of society, took advance of this for their own good. With this background, things in Otwock--and in other places too-developed to the point that there were disturbances and police organs were attacked. Our party takes the position that there must be order and security, and this order and security must be maintained in all circumstances.

[Question] How do you see the place and role of the Polish People's Republic in the socialist community?

[Answer] This is a question of basic significance. Every Pole who thinks responsibly is clearly aware that the situation of Poland in the socialist community and the world has weakened to a certain extent and that this is related to our crisis which has lasted for several months and which can be traced back to various causes. However, I would like to point out very decisively that, regarding our commitments connected with multilateral and bilateral cooperation--and here I am thinking of multilateral cooperation with the framework of CEMA and of bilateral cooperation with individual socialist countries, such as Soviet Union, Hungary, the GDR, and Czechoslovakia--we want to fulfill all of our commitments in an adequate, honorable and partner-like manner. In addition, a very, very important factor in our political life is the strong and lasting position which Poland holds in the Warsaw Pact organization, and the fulfillment of all those commitments and tasks, which fall on us from the alliance relationship. In this spirit we train the Polish People's Army, in this spirit we undertake our foreign policy activities. It is our hope that soon the Polish People's Republic again will fulfill the role of which it is worthy and will take the place of which it is worthy in the community of socialist countries.

SECOND SOVIET MEMORIAL DESECRATED IN POLAND

LD040840 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 0600 GMT 4 Jun 81

[Text] Another Soviet memorial has been damaged by unknown offenders in Poland. In a Soviet heroes' cemetery in Katowice Voivodship, they tore the five-pointed star off the plinth of the monument and poured paint over the inscription. Nearly 2,000 Soviet heroes are buried in the cemetery. Last week, unknown offenders desecrated the Soviet heroes' memorial in Przemysl.

FURTHER REPORTAGE, REACTION TO KATOWICE PARTY FORUM

Gabrys Denies Participation

LD031925 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1900 GMT 3 Jun 81

[Text] A wave of protest is continuing against the activity of the so-called Katowice Party Forum. This activity is assessed as dissenting, detrimental to the process of socialist renewal and also disruptive to preparations for the ninth extraordinary party congress. Politburo member Gerard Gabrys has made a statement, in view of the many questions about his participation in the Katowice Party Forum, that he did not take part in any meeting and never agreed to chair the Program Council. He stressed that his standpoint on the Katowice forum issue is totally identical with the disapproval of the PZPR Central Committee Politburo, expressed yesterday.

Katowice Forum on Renewal

LD032356 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 2300 GMT 3 Jun 81

[Text] Another document of the Katowice Party Forum has been announced. This time it states at the beginning that it supports the consistent renewal of sociopolitical life in our country, to which the road was paved by the actions [wystapienia] of the working class in the summer of 1980. At the same time the forum gives specific details about what renewal means and what renewal it advocates. The authors stress that what they mean, among other things, is the broad democratization of social life, the consistent elimination of the distortions of the previous period and the implementation of the program for the construction of socialism in Poland.

They also write that those responsible for deviations from the ideological and legal principles of socialism, or guilty of abuses and breaking the law and the principles of law and order must be severely and justly brought to task and punished.

The Katowice forum also voices its support for the consistent and genuine implementation in practice of the leading role of the working class.

We read further in the document that the forum voices its support for equal access by all working people to the achievements of national culture, education and science and also for taking into account the interests and needs of the young generation in state policy.

The need is stressed of bringing closer together economic, political and cultural ties with the fraternal socialist countries (?by) consolidating the alliance with the Soviet Union and the entire socialist community.

At the same time the authors of the document oppose the manipulation of the justified protests of the working class by declared opponents of socialism and oppose unjustified attacks against honest members and activists of the party. At the same time the Katowice forum opposes people who are politically (?anonymous).

Barcikowski Scores Forum

LD032040 Warsaw Domestic Television Service in Polish 1730 GMT 3 Jun 81

[Text] The campaign preceding the PZPR voivodship conferences has ended in five voivodships. In Bialystok, Jelenia Gora, Ostroleka, Kalisz and Krosno, voivodship committee plenums were held today. Many party (?organizations) are defining [word indistinct] their stands on the declaration of the so-called Katowice Party Forum. The opinion of many works organizations and others is decidedly negative. Politburo member Gerard Gabrys has also made a statement on the subject of the Katowice forum.

Comrade Gabrys said he did not take part in any meeting of the forum and never expressed agreement to chair the Program Council. He totally concurs with the opinion of the Politburo. I recall that information on the standpoint of the Politburo was broadcast by us in the news the day before yesterday.

Jan Konieczny, chairman of the main board of the miners' trade union, has also made a similar statement. The issue of the Katowice Forum was also taken up during a meeting between Kazimierz Barcikowski and party activists at a cotton industry plant in Lodz.

[Begin Barcikowski recording] [Words indistinct] how the matter is beginning to carry various people. The most varied clubs and (?associations) have been set up; there are probably five of them already in Warsaw; [words indistinct] the controversial Karl Marx (?groups), the Grunwald association, which [passage indistinct]; the Group 80. At those assemblies, they arrive at various conclusions, correct and incorrect. On the same wave too--one may suppose--the Katowice Forum was set up, which in essence gathers together people with strange views. This is a serious issue for our party. I am not hiding that, because the formation of a center has begun which declares opposition to the political line of the party leadership. For the leadership this is nothing new; it is criticized today from all sides, mainly by all clubs, regardless of their color. We hope that after the congress a single club will be set up--that is, the Polish United Workers' Party--and that it will have a leadership which will enjoy trust. Today, everybody can criticize and the leadership (?is generally criticized).

The Katowice Forum did not surprise us by criticizing us. What did surprise us was that it criticizes the political line which we represent and try to implement in these very difficult months, [word indistinct] on the agreements. Of course [words indistinct] I had to say I was working in the leadership and [word indistinct] I have reflected on what is happening. I also have my own assessments of the leadership. I know its weaknesses, its weaker and better sides, but I must say that this leadership will go down in the history of our party (?in very important words).

The first thing is that the line on agreement was very sharply attacked by the Katowice Forum. The second thing is that, despite all sorts of difficulties, conflicts and tensions, we have succeeded in leading Poland through the most dangerous period and that we are solving (?its problems) by our own forces. This is a very important issue. And hence too our attitude to the Katowice Forum. This is a critical (?attitude); we do not refuse the right to take up more or less correct opinions. On the other hand, we cannot agree to an attack on the party (?line).

Now something about the precongress campaign: Among others, the comrades are making very strong demands that certain comrades be brought to account for the past. And will the commission appointed at the 10th plenum have time to examine these matters and to (?present) specific conclusions and accounting for the past before the congress, so that these matters do not figure at the congress and so that the congress might deal with specific matters relating to the future of our party and our country?

It is our most ardent desire that [words indistinct] certainly before the congress. Only yesterday I talked to Grabski [word indistinct]. The men of learning still have one more series of, how shall I put it, talks there--after all, common decency demands that you talk to people [words indistinct] put forward their explanations. And he [presumably referring to Grabski] says they will sit down to write a report which they are obliged to do by 30 June. And then they will present the report together with their conclusions (?so that decisions can be taken). [Passage indistinct]

The fear is very great that people in the leadership have become so attached to this authority [word indistinct] as the popular phrase goes, that it will not be possible to shift them at all. You must reject such (?remarks) that if someone from the central leadership is not elected, then the congress will not take place.

The congress will not take place only in the following case: if the disintegration of our party takes place during preparations for the congress. There is no socialist system without the leading role of the communist party. And there is no possibility of defending socialism if this party does not exist. If someone thinks otherwise then let him point out one example in the world which would contradict what I say.

If in the party such processes [word indistinct]--that, on the one hand the Katowice forum, and on the other this agreement, and on the third hand that agreement, and everybody is pulling in their own direction at the expense of the party and at the expense of its unity, then this will be confirmation of only one fact: that the last political force on which the system in Poland is based is collapsing. [sentence as heard due to increasing agitation of speaker] And then we do not know if everyone will then only be spectators to this collapse of our party. This is why we say, and explain with such insistence, that the unity of the party and the prudence of this party are such a great (?asset) and are the key to founding socialist renewal. [end recording]

Warsaw Rounds Up Protests

LD032254 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 2000 GMT 3 Jun 81

[Text] The regional group for precongress discussion affairs, meeting in Katowice to discuss the sources and nature of the crisis in People's Poland, has passed a resolution in which, as is stressed, the standpoint of representatives of party organizations taking part in the team's work is presented and which takes into account the numerous letters of protest arriving from dozens of party organizations in voivodship workplaces.

The resolution points out that the content of the Katowice forum's resolutions damages the authority of the party and of the Government of the Polish People's Republic, giving rise to distrust and discord between rank-and-file party members and the party leadership. These resolutions are the source of disinformation of the fraternal parties in the socialist countries and are also an attempt to put the society of the Katowice Voivodship at odds with the rest of the country. Such activity aims at halting the process of democratization and as a result rendering it impossible for the PZPR extraordinary congress to be convened.

The PZPR factory committee in the Boleslaw Beirut truck plant in Lublin states that, and I quote, in Poland's current very difficult and complex situation, when rank-and-file party members have consolidated their strivings to restore the party's authority and to strengthen the party, the activity of the Katowice Party Forum should be recognized as destructive and directed by forces as yet unknown to us.

A negative stance on the Katowice forum resolutions was also taken by delegates to the PZPR urban report-back and election conference in Lublin, assembled at a consultative meeting.

In a resolution of the party organization of the Jagiellonian University in Krakow we read that the forum documents contain a completely falsified picture of the situation in Poland and arouse disquiet, opposition and outrage. The university party organization expresses the conviction that party members in upper Silesia and the Dabrowskie basin, in whose name the representatives of the Katowice forum allegedly speak, will repulse this attack on our joint achievements and will not allow a rift to be formed between Poland and the societies of the socialist countries.

CSSR, GDR Cited on Katowice

LD032200 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1900 GMT 3 Jun 81

[Text] The press in the socialist countries continues to devote commentaries to the documents of the Katowice Party Forum.

The CSSR daily PRAVDA states that the Katowice forum represents--I quote--"The healthy root of the PZPR." The SED organ, the daily NEUES DEUTSCHLAND suggests in its commentary that the Katowice group is the only political force correctly to assess the current situation in Poland.

Commentator Views Opposition

LD031838 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1400 GMT 3 Jun 81

[Boleslaw Broszczak commentary]

[Text] A lot is being said and written about Poland and the changes taking place there. [passage indistinct]. The statement that in all our activity we must take into account not just our own backyard but also international realities is not sufficient. Going somewhat further, one can say that Poles are expected to show calm and political-ideological and economic [word indistinct]. The greatest interest in the second issue is shown primarily by our Western creditors and potential suppliers of credit in the immediate future. On the political and ideological issues, the matter is still more important, and the transformations taking place in Poland are being closely followed by the other socialist states. Their interest and even fears should not surprise us, although they may sometimes give rise to negative emotions. It is, however, a fact that emotions do not settle anything, particularly a problem as important as the future of socialist Poland. And here it seems that in both spheres, political and ideological, they have to be taken together--one cannot speak with a clear conscience about a situation giving rise to fear for the future of the system of government. The overwhelming majority of our society realizes full well what Poland's geopolitical conditions are; and, more important, it comes down firmly on the side of socialism.

The resolutions of the largest party organizations on the declaration of the Katowice forum are eloquent proof of this. Of course the party has found itself only at the beginning of the long road to regaining society's trust, or as some people [word indistinct]: to winning it, in fact, from scratch, genuinely this time and not just with slogans.

But the current nationwide party conferences show that [words indistinct] Polish society is capable of (?calculating) politically, with a simultaneous determination to carry the renewal through to the end, so that never again will there be distortions of everything that is socialist.

The elected people--and the overwhelming majority are new faces--are prudent in their political attitudes, deeply committed and--which must be stressed--personally [word indistinct]. The party conservatives, not understanding the spirit of party renewal, have sharply criticized (?these elections); they present a picture which is clear and unambiguous. All those who (?disappointed), one for whom even the most mistaken directives were more important than the social interest, are falling by the wayside in the elections; just like those who shouted loudest for the renewal and who were basically thinking of saving their own jobs. Democracy in the party, like democracy in general, does not tolerate (?such people); nobody needs them. We are only on the threshold of the most critical period before the ninth extraordinary party congress. The course of party discussions and conferences to date gives one the right to hope that it will pass society's test; and that after it is over we will all be able to get down to work for a really socialist (?Poland).

PROPOSED TU, BYDGOSZCZ, KATOWICE FORUM VIEWED

LD031357 Paris LE MONDE in French 3 Jun 81 p 3

[Bernard Guetta dispatch: "'Founding Committee' of Police Trade Union Established"]

[Text] Warsaw--The Polish police in their turn want their own "independent and self-governing" [autogere] trade union, following the formula laid down in Gdansk last summer.

Some 30 delegates from various parts of the country met on Monday, 1 June, in Warsaw to establish a "founding committee" to negotiate recognition for the movement with the internal affairs minister.

Apparently anxious not to violate the absolute discretion demanded of their force, the delegates refused to make any public statements. However, the main points of their program were released. Apart from strictly professional matters, they concern mainly the restoration of trust between the militia and society (with which the trade union wants to establish "ties of cooperation") the defense of socialism and the strengthening of the party's leading role.

"We want the militiman's uniform to be respected," an anonymous noncommissioned officer explained to EXPRESS WIECZORNY. "We want," he added, "to work honestly in the spirit of respect for the law. If anyone is unworthy of our uniform we will ourselves be able to expel him from our ranks. We do not want to be manipulated by various forces in the name of the short-term interests of high-ranking officials unknown to us."

It is still difficult to estimate the real degree of spontaneity of this initiative, about which one might wonder whether it is not bound mainly to hinder Solidarity's future development within the police force. But the fact is that a deep unease has been growing in the militia ranks for several months. The people's resentment caused by the social advantages enjoyed by the forces of order was reflected in August in the strikers' demands that the workers' family allowances be brought into line with the militiamens'. At the beginning of the year several strikes took place in the provinces to demand that the militia buildings be "made available to society." More recently the police violence in Bydgoszcz created definite animosity toward the police, which took violent form in the arson attack on the Otwock militia station.

Unloved, being the secular arm of an opposed government, the militiamen, as citizens, are not immune to the general mental turmoil. Though the program presented in Warsaw was cautious, the demands made at the local level are much less so. Thus in upper Silesia, where an initial meeting took place on 20 May, the grassroots are demanding the resignation of a high-ranking officer accused of having covered up several malpractices. Even more spectacularly, in Sulwalki in the northeast of the country, the trade union founding committee is demanding the publication of the names of the police chiefs and officers who took the decision to use force during the 1956, 1968, 1970 and 1976 events and that the Internal Affairs Ministry's films of the events be televised.

Bydgoszcz Affair

At the same time, the Bydgoszcz affair, which the Sulwalki militiamen are also demanding be clarified, is prompting further tension. Indeed, the local Solidarity section has just issued a cue for a warning strike on 10 June to protest at the slowness of the proceedings. The trade unionists are taking issue particularly with the fact that neither the militia chief nor Deputy Premier Stanislaw Mach, who witnessed the violence, have yet been questioned by the legal authorities who are about to shelve the matter. Solidarity's National Consultative Commission is due to meet Thursday in Bydgoszcz without Mr Walesa, who is attending the ILO session in Geneva, and the debates are likely to be angry. The resumption of unrest--marked also by the extension of the hunger strike movement begun last week on behalf of political prisoners--coincides with the announcement of two more attacks in Przemysl on monuments celebrating Soviet-Polish friendship. The government already spoke out on 25 May in an official communique against the multiplication of "isolated cases of acts against Soviet troops stationed in Poland."

On Saturday the USSR ambassador in Warsaw, Mr Aristov, declared that "cases of anti-Soviet demonstrations in Poland and the reactions which they are promoting are worrying his [my] country." Nevertheless, the ambassador expressed the certainty that "Poland's problems will be surmounted by the Polish party."

These actions have again been condemned by Solidarity, which does not hesitate to speak in terms of "provocations," as have several party organizations in connection with the "Katowice forum's" indictment of the present leadership for its "lack of steadfastness."

The declaration issued by this forum, apparently formed some months ago under the name of Klub Beirut and apparently backed by, among others, the first secretaries for the cities of Jaworzno and Katowice, has now been condemned by an impressive number of party conferences. Every day the public press publishes further protest motions mentioning attempts to "destroy party unity" and to "hinder the renewal process." In Lodz Polish United Workers' Party members have adopted a resolution accusing the authors of the document of wanting "to upset preparations for the congress" and mentioning a "dangerous, irresponsible and evil attempt to complicate our relations with the fraternal parties."

The publicity which TASS has given to the document, not to mention the reproaches which the document is receiving from the party (see Daniel Vernet's report), lend some substance to these anxieties. But paradoxically, the party's immediate and wholesale condemnation of the initiative is in fact producing results entirely opposite to those expected. Instead of their prestige decreasing, Messrs Kania and Jaruzelski--the document's implicit targets--have on the contrary seen it strengthened by the plebiscite in their favor prompted by the document.

As another indirect effect, no less important for the future, the Katowice statement, by openly revealing such a crudely orthodox current, has driven Mr Olszowski toward the center of the party chessboard. According to short extracts, reported by PAP, of a speech that he has just delivered in Wloclawek, the "hardliners" flagbearer in fact described the document as "dogmatic." By pushing a little further in this direction, Mr Olszowski could thus try to adopt the best stance in a communist party in a state of crisis--a just balance between "leftwing opportunism" and "dogmatism."

KANIA OPENS MEETING WITH MEDIA REPRESENTATIVES

LD041036 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 0930 GMT 4 Jun 81

[Text] A meeting of press, radio and television journalists and representatives of the party leadership led by Stanislaw Kania, first secretary of the Central Committee, has opened in the Central Committee building of Warsaw.

Present are: Kazimierz Barcikowski, Tadeusz Grabski, Stefan Olszowski, Kazimierz Cypryniak and Zdzislaw Kurowski. Also present are, among others, editors-in-chief of all newspapers of the party and political parties, secretaries of the party organization in larger editorial offices and leading journalists.

The meeting was opened by the head of the Press, Radio and Television Department, Jozef Klasa. The starting point for the debate was provided by the inaugural speech of Stefan Olszowski. He presented the main outline of the assessment of the current party and state situation. He sketched against this background the fundamental direction for action by the mass media during the next few weeks.

The Central Committee secretary devoted much time to the tasks connected with molding the final shape of the documents being prepared for the ninth congress.

JABLONSKI NOT TO RUN IN CURRENT PARTY ELECTIONS

LD040252 Warsaw in English to Europe 0200 GMT 4 Jun 81

[Text] In Polish United Workers' Party [PUWP] organisations throughout the country, the election campaign is in full swing.

Today, regional chapters of the party have been meeting in plenary session in five provincial capitals. The participants gave the finishing touches to program reports and other materials which are to be submitted to regional party conferences later this month during which delegates will be elected to the extraordinary congress of the party, scheduled for mid-July.

Henryk Jablonski, a member of the PUWP Political Bureau, is not to run in the current party elections. He told a regional party conference in Olsztyn that the experience he has should be used somehow without his holding any party function. Mr Jablonski is also chairman of the Council of State.

MOCZAR AT PARTY MEETING IN OSTROWIEC SWIETOKRZYSKI

LD031208 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 0000 GMT 3 Jun 81

[Text] The second part of the municipal report-back and election party conference has begun at Ostrowiec Swietokrzyski. Taking part in the deliberations is Mieczyslaw Moczar, member of the PZPR Central Committee Politburo and chairman of the Supreme Chamber of Control.

The deputy commander of the Citizens' Militia, rising to speak during the discussion, spoke about the alarming phenomena of increasing crime in the town and about the worsening state of public security.

Moczar on Katowice Forum

LD032159 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 2130 GMT 3 Jun 81

[Text] Today the second part of the municipal report-back and election conference in Ostrowiec Swietokrzyski came to an end. Mieczyslaw Moczar took part in this conference. During the discussion many questions were addressed to him. He stated, among other things, that there can be no doubt that neither Grunwald nor the declarations of the Katowice forum have a positive influence on the strengthening of the party's position. I am opposed to the stances they have adopted, Mieczyslaw Moczar emphasized.

OFFICIALS RECALLED SINCE 1 SEPTEMBER ENUMERATED

LD041102 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 0830 GMT 4 Jun 81

[Text] You may be interested in the fact that since 1 September, the following have been recalled from top posts in the party and state apparatus: 13 ministers, 40 deputy ministers, 18 voivodas, 26 deputy voivodas, 26 first secretaries of voivodship committees, 72 secretaries of voivodship committees, 7 heads of Central Committee departments and 14 directors of associations.

Completing this statistical enumeration I will add that so far, eight deputies to our Sejm have been deprived of their mandate.

REPORTAGE ON PZPR PRECONGRESS PREPARATIONS

Krakow Party Criticism

LD041050 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1800 GMT 3 May 81

[Text] Two Krakow party organizations which traditionally cooperate with each other, one at the Academy of Economics and the other at the Stomil rubber industry works, held a joint meeting in order to discuss the present situation in the country and [words indistinct] of the party. The meeting was attended by Roman Ney, candidate member of the Politburo and secretary of the PZPR Central Committee; it was an open meeting and was also attended by many people who are not party members.

Their attendance and the lively joint discussion of the precongress documents provided evidence of the importance which the whole Polish nation attaches to the debate that is taking place within the party before the forthcoming congress. The subjects raised in the debate varied greatly, from the problem of wages to foreign policy, from the possibility of repaying foreign credits to the still recurring blunders in personnel policy. It was emphasized that it is necessary to continue to remove those people from political and economic life who find it too difficult to understand [words indistinct]. Criticisms were levelled particularly against passages in the precongress documents concerning ways of bringing the country out of the economic impasse; it was claimed that these formulations are not specific enough, are sketchy and fail to specify who is to be responsible for their correct implementation.

Kurowski Interview

LD040839 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 29 May 81 p 3

[Marek Jurkowicz interview with PZPR Central Committee Secretary Zdzislaw Kurowski: "With a PZPR Mandate"--date and place of interview not specified]

[Text] After the 10th PZPR Central Committee Plenum, we submitted two important documents--programmatic assumptions and a plan for changes in the party rules--to the entire party, Comrade Z. Kurowski stated. They were a result of the work of the main Congress Commission and of voivodship congress commissions. They were prepared following a thorough analysis of motions and resolutions put forward by party organizations and of proposals contained in them, most of which were taken into account. These are draft documents and they, consequently, require a comprehensive assessment and further improvement. They are to be complemented with a report on the state of the economy and a stabilization plan. Together with previously published theses for economic reform, they represent a batch of essential documents for congress discussions.

Creative Exchange of Views

[Question] Is the content of these documents already generally known in the party?

[Answer] It can be deduced from information reaching us that they are still insufficiently well known. They should be read more carefully and be more fully explained by our aktiv, and, especially, the mass information media. But, above all, they require a bold exchange of views and call for answers to many questions which have been arising.

[Question] What kind of questions, for instance?

[Answer] Any kind of question which party members deem important. There are no problems which cannot now be discussed within the party. It is a question of ensuring that discussions are held with a sense of responsibility for the party and for the effectiveness of its activities and that ways to resolve urgent social problems are indicated. And this applies to both national problems and local problems which in the past have frequently been overlooked.

[Question] How does the comrade secretary visualize any further discussion on the assumptions?

[Answer] I would very much like to see party organizations show during such discussions the greatest possible initiatives with respect to socially important problems. It is necessary to ensure that a socialist renewal program emerges as a result of the entire party thoughts and experiences and, at the same time, is accepted by the community.

Experience gained in recent months is also valuable. This has been a period in which the party has shed its old habits relating to its way of thinking and acting and in which new solutions have been sought. What counted most in this search were intentions--effort to achieve constructive changes which would help us to extricate our country from the present crisis.

It will be possible to achieve this provided we abide by the universal principles of Marxism-Leninism and are guided by a desire to implement them in a way conducive to ensuring the party's leading role under present circumstances.

[Question] Has this process been accelerated as a result of the precongress campaign?

[Answer] Undoubtedly. We have pinned great hopes on it.

[Question] In that case, why was it started only after the ninth plenum?

[Answer] The relevant decision was adopted belatedly as a result of a certain assessment of the social situation. We assumed that in view of a deepening crisis and acute social conflicts, the party should concentrate all its attention on ways to resolve them and create prerequisites for normalizing life. But, as we know, any election campaign within the party is always bound to concentrate the party's attention on its inner problems. It has become clear, however, that this assessment did not stand the test of life and that elections are absolutely necessary if the party is to regain its strength and if the community's confidence in the party is to be restored. If the party is to effectively play a leading role in the community under the present complex circumstances, it must have both a good program and a new leadership which will inspire confidence.

[Question] The party wants to have a good program but it also expects action....

[Answer] Insofar as action is concerned, we must not wait for the congress, we must not waste any time. Above all, we must check the indeed ominous processes which have been taking place in the economic sphere and, at least, render life less difficult and do away with some absurdities. I do not believe that anyone would be pleased with a democratic system under which there would be neither bread nor work.

[Question] And yet stagnation prevails in many spheres of our life. Has this not caused anxiety to you?

[Answer] Any statement on objective difficulties in the search for a way out of the crisis would be tantamount to a truism. Maybe this is why thoughts about the past have pervaded many party meetings and why far fewer proposals connected with the program have been put forward.

There is a psychological explanation for stagnation. Increasing difficulties and anxiety about the future have paralyzed the higher officials who, in view of the present complex circumstances, have not always been willing to take risks, have avoided any difficult problems which could lead to conflict and have been careful not to lay themselves open to criticism for any mistakes they might make. In fact, this has been their biggest mistake. A huge majority of the cadres wants to work effectively. Therefore, let us create preconditions for such work, especially in view of the present economic situation.

[Question] How?

[Answer] As far as the party is concerned, by giving those cadres social support, especially with respect to efforts which will free the country from the difficulties of which we are well aware.

Delegates Are Preparing the Congress

[Question] The ninth congress will be an extraordinary congress. But in view of the way in which it is convened many comrades have begun to wonder why it is supposed to be so extraordinary.

[Answer] Obviously, the extraordinary nature of the congress ensues from the extraordinary nature of the situation in which our country and our party have found themselves. This should decidedly influence any preparatory work with respect both to the way in which the program is drafted and to the fact that the congress is virtually being prepared by delegates. This is a principle which we will gradually implement. Many interesting proposals have been put forward, for instance, at the meeting of delegates to the congress which took place at the Central Committee premises yesterday.

[Question] What is the aim of this?

[Answer] We not only want the delegates to have full confidence in the Central Committee and the Congress Commission but, conversely, we also believe that we ourselves should show that we deserve confidence. This is why we want to discuss and draft all documents for the congress--ranging from the program to documents concerning rules which are to govern the deliberations, electoral procedure and candidates put forward for leadership--together with the delegates right from the moment they are elected.

Right to Mandate

[Question] And yet the problem of the election of delegates has not so far been resolved in a number of communities. If you allow me, I will quote a resolution adopted at an electoral conference which our newspaper has received from the V.I. Lenin Gdansk Shipyard PZPR Works' Committee. It reads: "The conference asserts that as a result of the fact that the date for the opening of the Ninth PZPR Congress has been determined, a new stage in the work of party organizations has begun. The shipyard party organization was among the first party organizations to initiate a process of changes through democratic elections. We believe that we have the right to demand that the principles of democratic elections be respected, including the principle that only those party members who have the mandate of their original party organization can vote and stand for election...."

[Answer] Our rules and regulations state tht all principles of electoral democracy, including the principle of general secret ballot, are to be respected. This means that the meetings and conferences which adopt decisions democratically are to enjoy all the necessary rights. Among other things, there is no limitation of the number of candidates from among whom party officials are elected. This question completely falls within the province of meetings and conferences, just as observance by them of the active and passive electoral law does. The rule that candidates must be put forward by their own party organizations has also been adopted.

I do not believe that these principles have been violated as a result of the fact that the Central Committee has put forward some activists from the central organization as candidates for election at voivodship conferences. There will be considerably fewer of them than in previous congress campaigns.

Why have we suggested this? Even though we have full confidence in every basic party organization, let us consider for one moment whether a decision adopted by just one of them should determine, for instance, the fate of the first secretary of a party which consists of 104,000 such party organizations. Should party activists working for the central authorities, most of whom have worked at various party echelons in various regions of the country, not be endorsed on a much broader forum--for instance, at city or voivodship conferences--even though, obviously, the views of t he candidates own basic party organizations should be taken into account.

This is one reason for our decison but there is an additional one, it would probably not be a good thing if all delegates to the congress felt that they represented only their own basic party organization.

After all, delegates should represent the entire party because all decisions at the congress will be made on its behalf.

[Question] Among demands put forward there have been many similar to the demand expressed in the Gdansk resolution to which I have already referred. Now this is what the Gdansk comrades write: "Any delegate's mandate is supposed to be valid for his entire term of office but this principle has been disregarded in the present regulations governing the election of authorities and delegates to the Ninth PZPR Extraordinary Congress which have been adopted by the loth PZPR Central Committee Plenum...."

[Answer] I find it difficult to adopt an unequivocal attitude toward this demand, especially since a new situation has thereby arisen for which there is no precedent. There are many arguments "for" and "against" such solutions. But I believe that one thing is beyond discussion--delegates should not confer such a right on themselves, it should be granted by the party.

[Question] Does the comrade agree with the opinion that the question of bringing people to account has dominated precongress discussions in many circles?

[Answer] Yes. This is a very strong trend and I understand the reasons for it. On the other hand, however, I believe that much has indeed been done in our party to bring people to account. I believe that we should make just decisions and do no injustice to anyone. This is why we have been considering all cases so carefully. But we accept that critical comments on the subject are well grounded and we have accelerated this work. We would like to conclude it prior to the ninth congress.

[Question] I believe, however, that, as a result of worsening living conditions, the problem of responsibility for mistakes is becoming increasingly acute.

[Answer] The fact that people are being brought to account in the party is tantamount to something more than dispensation of justice. It must help to expose mechanisms responsible for an unsatisfactory selection of cadres in order to enable us to dismantle these mechanisms. This method applies to all our assessments from which we must be able to profit in the future. We must preserve an indispensable balance between our assessment of things past and our views of the future!

[Question] Do you believe that this balance has been upset?

[Answer] Yes, to the detriment of thought about our future.

[Question] I have participated in a number of discussions during which the assumptions have been criticized for their lack of any clearly determined vision. Obviously no one meant to indulge in facile optimism; it was merely a question of what should be done.

[Answer] The assumptions were drafted under great social pressure, in an atmosphere in which anxiety and conflicts prevailed. Naturally, their authors were faced with the question of what should be done to extricate ourselves from such a deep crisis. And we are still faced with this question. A more comprehensive answer to this question should emerge during the congress discussions.

People and Program

[Question] It seems to me that we are all aware of the situation from which we must extricate ourselves. What we want to know is how this should be done.

[Answer] This is a matter of fundamental importance which has been mentioned during pre-congress discussions. We certainly should take into account all our advantages--considerable national assets, substantial raw material resources and effective and well-educated cadres.

These advantages will give us a chance provided the party duly takes them into account in its program and provided it will be able to implement this program.

[Question] I would like to draw your attention to the fact that one of our country's assets--well-educated cadres--has demonstrated its great possibilities and this has gained acceptance by the community precisely during party elections. There were as many as 94 engineers among delegates elected as of 26 May. After all, those people are cadres.

[Answer] This view has been confirmed during preparations for the congress. The increasing activeness of basic party organizations has been of great value to the campaign. This has also been confirmed during elections of officials and delegates. Our delegates have been extremely active, very well trained in their professions and, what is most important, they enjoy strong support within their communities.

[Question] But there are few workers among them....

[Answer] This is true. So far, few workers have been elected. There are 60 workers, including 16 foremen, among the delegates. So far the makeup of delegates has not reflected the party's social makeup. This problem should certainly be analyzed in depth. I do not yet know what conclusions we will be able to draw from such an analysis. But we can be certain of one thing--no attempt must be made to ensure any particular ratio of workers among delegates, nor can there be any doubt that workers are able to effectively represent the party.

[Question] What can be seen as the leitmotivs of party activities in the present period?

[Answer] Loyalty to the principles of our ideology, unity of action within the party and the party's alliance with patriotic forces which have shown commonsense and a sense of responsibility, with a view to extricating the country from the present crisis and restoring the community's confidence in the party and its capabilities as a leading force.

Lukasiewicz on Preparations

LD031313 Paris LE FIGARO in French 2 Jun 81 p 4

[Bernardo Margueritte dispatch: "Poland: Intensive Preparations for July Congress"]

[Text] Warsaw--The preparatory campaign for the Ninth Extraordinary PZPR Congress entered its decisive phase on Saturday with the first three voivodship conferences in Olsztyn, Wloclawek and Szczecin. The course of the discussions in the last-mentioned city was followed with special interest since Barcikowski was the first Politburo member to seek a mandate as a congress delegate.

Moreover it was a good choice since Barcikowski is one of the leadership's most open figures and took part insigning the Szczecin agreements with the workers on 31 August last year. Barcikowski was elected (had he not been the party would have been faced with a desperate situation), but by a narrow margin. There is reason to wonder what will happen with the other Politburo members....

In these circumstances the conversation, lasting almost 3 hours, which Central Committee Organization Department Deputy Chief Ryszard Lukasiewicz agreed to have with four Western correspondents was particularly interesting. According to our interlocutor, the preparatory campaign for the congress is characterized by "heated discussion."

The elections are now over in the 100,000 assemblies and in the enterprise sections: About 50 percent of the people elected to the executives and as first secretaries are new.

"We are witnessing a change of generation. Many young people have been elected, but many of them are already experienced in party work," Lukasiewicz stated, adding: "The extremists on both sides have been eliminated and we can see a clear consolidation of the center. This is clearly a very positive process."

However there is no lack of problems. The party had 3.2 million members 1 year ago. There are now only 2.9 million. A little more than half the losses are due to membership cards being returned. Above all, around 50 percent of party members are workers; but of the 250 delegates already elected for the congress only 60 are workers.

"This is a worrying phenomenon," the Organization Department deputy chief admitted. Indeed there had been hopes of an entirely different result.

"Sweeping Personnel Changes"

Lukasiewicz spoke with a frankness which is a sign of the times: "I cannot conceal the fact that there is a serious situation in the party at both ideological and organizational levels. We must democratize but not fall into cheap reform."

To begin with, "sweeping personnel changes" must be expected as well as the election of a widely altered Central Committee. Nonetheless Lukasiewicz seemed surprisingly indulgent toward the Katowice Forum which recently condemned the petty bourgeois revisionism and liberalism which have allegedly won over the party. "It is not surprising that if some people call the party's leadership role into question, others should express dogmatic views," he stated.

The Right To Criticize

Is all that acceptable to Poland's allies? The senior party official replied: "There really are causes for anxiety not only for our allies but for all those who wish Poland well." But in eliminating distortions of Marxism-Leninism, the Polish party certainly does not intend to present its solutions as a model for anybody.

"We intend to have a congress in which the reform current will win the day," Lukasiewicz asserted. That will be reflected first by the acceptance of draft party rules of which he is one of the main authors. It makes provision for a far-reaching democratization of the way in which it is run and free elections by secret ballot at all levels.

The number of candidates will be unlimited. The bodies elected will exert full control over the Executives at the various levels. The apparatus will be reduced and will not serve the party's bodies. It will, therefore, cease to be a kind of party government. The authority of the Politburo, the Secretariat and the first secretary will be clearly defined. First secretaries at all levels will not be able to carry out their duties for more than two consecutive terms.

The aim is to achieve a balance between centralism and democracy. The right to criticize and the ability to exercise this right with impunity will be spelled out. At the same time the measures decided by the majority must be upheld and implemented.

On the one hand the rules make provision for a more real separation of authority among the party, the other political groupings, the government, the trade unions and Sejm as well as an indirect rather than a direct exercise of the party's leadership role by its members' action within the government, Sejm or the National Councils. That is obviously an essential point.

Of course all the problems have not been solved, Lukasiewicz admitted. The discussion is continuing. Moreover, "it is the elected delegates themselves who ought to complete preparations for the congress," which, our interlocutor added, "There is no reason to postpone," (it is scheduled for 14-18 July) despite the difficulties which remain.

Shipyard Delegate Interview

LD032330 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 2000 GMT 3 Jun 81

[Unnamed Gdansk correspondent's interview with Romauld (Szkander), delegate of Gdynia Komuna Paryska Shipyard party organization to the Ninth Extraordinary PZPR Congress--recorded]

[Text] [Question] The latest report-back and election conference at the Komuna Paryska Shipyard in Gdynia elected Romuald (Szkander), master-craftsman in the hull processing section at that enterprise, as delegate to the Ninth Extraordinary Congress of the PZPR. Can you tell us about your activities prior to the Ninth Extraordinary PZPR Congress?

[Answer] I have taken part in the report-back and election conferences at Krokowa and in Tczew.

[Question] What are the most important issues raised by the participants in these conferences?

[Answer] First of all, issues related to the renewal, the democratization and, generally, the unity of the party, because at this moment there is evidence of a certain division. I would like to refer to the Katowice Forum: We have adopted a resolution--that is the Executive Committee of our works party organization--to the effect that we do not agree with all the formulations contained in the resolutions of that forum, but above all raising this problem and in this form can undermine the unity of the party, and this may well affect the congress itself. As from next week, we are beginning a series of meetings of the basic party organizations at our enterprises, and most important issue will be discussion of the draft statute of the PZPR. We are continuing to maintain that candidates for high office in the party must have a mandate from their own basic party organization; one cannot allow the use of any loopholes, and this matter should be clearly included in the election regulations.

[Question] What are you taking with you to the congress as representative of the party organization at your enterprise?

[Answer] This will be decided at the second round of our party organization's conference at the enterprise. After discussion there, and after a decision has been taken, I will be able to take the approved documents to the congress.

[Question] What are your present contacts, as delegate to the congress, with the central authorities?

[Answer] On 28 May there was a working meeting in the Central committee, conducted by Comrade Kania. Among other things, a proposal was put forward that each voivodship should send one delegate to work in the so-called organizational group whose task it will be to draw up all the material concerned with the work of the congress.

[Question] When is the next meeting going to take place?

[Answer] So far, the date of the next meeting has not been fixed.

PZPR Congress Dates

LD032346 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1900 GMT 3 Jun 81

[Text] Plenary sessions of the voivodship committees of the party devoted to reviewing and ratifying materials for the voivodship report and election conferences were held today in Bialystok, Krosno, Ostroleka, Kalisz and Jelenia Gora. In Bialystok a conference of this type will take place on 10 and 11 June.

In Krosno, it will be on 17 June, in Ostroleka and Jelenia Gora the voivodship report and program conferences will take place on 16 June. In Kalisz it will take place on 20 June and the voivodship conference of the PZPR in Jelenia Gora will take place on 16 June.

Torun Decision Reviewed

LD040838 Warsaw PAP in Russian 0300 GMT 4 Jun 81

[From the press review]

[Text] In presenting on the pages of TRYBUNA LUDU, the organ of the PZPR Central Committee, a vast amount of material concerning the municipal party conference in Torun which made a decision that runs counter to the PZPR Charter--and there was a complication of the situation which immediately threatened a split in the party--Jerzy Kraszewski tries to answer how far the discussions went and where the conference's legislative rights end. He also touches upon the problems of the innerparty discipline of party members. Among other things, J. Kraszewski writes:

The debate in Torun concerned the truly cardinal and central problems of the party and its innerparty life. Are there circumstances which justify not submitting to the competent decicions of the party authorities? How can one reconcile the conflicting opinions in this instance: the "hierarchy" and sections of the "lower rank and file?" Can all the opinions in the party be tolerated? Is there a widening of the "emergency situation," as one of the delegates called the present situation in the PZPR, and the limits of freedom of interpretation of party principles? Or, on the contrary, are they being narrowed under conditions of a threat?

In the discussions which are of such vital importance to the party and the entire country, the author of the article continues, one needs to seek not a compromise--since no compromises can exist in the party on the question of ideological principles--but a common position. The party is one and should be ideologically and morally pure; it should rest upon the principles of Marxism-Leninism, J. Kraszewski stresses in conclusion.

ENTERPRISE COLLECTIVES VOICE SUPPORT FOR SIWAK

AU031259 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 1 Jun 81 p 4

["Support for Albin Siwak"--PAP headline, capitalized passages published in boldface]

[Text] PAP--THE COLLECTIVES OF MANY ENTERPRISES HAVE VOICED THEIR SUPPORT FOR ALBIN SIWAK, PZPR CENTRAL COMMITTEE CANDIDATE MEMBER.

Members of the metalworkers trade union, in their letters to the main board of the trade union, are protesting at the accusations aimed at Albin Siwak, one of the authentic workers' figures. In its statement, the main board of the metalworkers trade union, in particular, states that metalworkers will not allow their colleague to remain isolated in his struggle, just as it does not allow anyone fighting for a just cause to be isolated.

IN CONNECTION WITH THE TELEVISION PROGRAM DEDICATED TO THE SO-CALLED ALBIN SIWAK CASE, THE DISTRICT BOARD PRESIDIUM OF THE INDEPENDENT SELF-GOVERNING TRADE UNION OF THE WORKERS OF THE CONSTRUCTION INDUSTRY AND OF HOUSING CONSTRUCTION COOPERATIVES IN LODZ ADOPTED A PROTEST AGAINST THE INCOMPLETE PRESENTATION OF THE CASE. The board has demanded that another television program be broadcast to take up and to properly highlight the accusations concerning Albin Siwak's activity.

BYDGOSZCZ SOLIDARITY PROCLAIMS WARNING STRIKE

LD041020 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 0830 GMT 4 Jun 81

[Texr] The 19 March Bydgoszcz incidents will be discussed at a special meeting of the National Consultative Commission [KKP] of NSZZ Solidarity which is due to start in 30 minutes in that city on the Brda. In view of the fact that the investigation has still not been completed and there have been no explanations, and also in view of the approaching 10 June deadline for the resolution of the Bydgoszcz issue the Interfactory Founding Committee [MKZ], on the authority of the KKP, adopted a decision at yesterday's conference to proclaim a warning strike in the region on 11 June between 100 and 1200.

It has also been announced that if the Bydgoszcz issue continues to be unresolved there will be further protest action in the form of a general strike on 15 June.

It should also be mentioned that during the 2 and 1/2 months since the incident the talks between Solidarity and the government have yielded no results; nor has the government commission set up especially for this purpose announced the results of its investigation.

AFP Report

NC011804 Paris AFP in English 1746 GMT 1 Jun 81

[Text] Warsaw, 1 Jun (AFP)--The Solidarity branch at Bydgoszcz, northwestern Poland, today called a warning strike for June 10 to protest foot-dragging in the official investigation into the police beating here last March of three union militants.

Officials of the independent trade union federation say that the public prosecutor's office has not heard testimony from either the police chief of Deputy-Premier Stanislaw Mach, who was in Bydgoszcz when the beating occurred.

They said the prosecutor's office is preparing to file and forget the case, contrary to the March 30 agreement between Solidarity and the government.

The agreement, which stated that the guilty would be punished, staved off a general strike throughout Poland.

Solidarity officials at Bydgoszcz say the strike call will be lifted only if those responsible for the beatings are indicted.

On Thursday, meanwhile, Solidarity's governing body, the National Coordination Committee, will hold a meeting in Bydgoszcz. Present will be the regional public prosecutor, who is expected to announce the results of the investigation.

In Warsaw, the Solidarity branch announced that police delegates from all over Poland met here today and set up "an independent and self-governing" police trade union.

The branch said the 30 members of the union's founding committee were now awaiting the arrival of Interior Ministry delegates armed with full negotiating powers.

The founding committee, the branch said, meant to work for the restoration of trust between the police and the population, in order to strengthen security and ensure the respect of law the defence of socialism, and the strengthening of the Communist Party's governing role.

Earlier the branch bulletin announced that police in the northeastern city of Suwalki were demanding the right to set up their own union.

The bulletin said the police also demanded equal rights with the SB (political police) and explanations "about the personal responsibility of those who took the decision to intervene by force during the events of 1956, 1968, 1970, and 1976," the dates of crises and severely suppressed workers revolts.

If the demands are not met, the bulletin said, the Suwalki police will consider "a form of protest."

ZIELONA GORA SOLIDARITY SCORES PZPR NEWSPAPER

LD021752 [Editorial Report] Zielona Gora Domestic Service in Polish at 1440 GMT on 2 June carries a 10-minute report on the official statement and resolution issued on 2 June by the Interfactory Founding Committee, Zielona Gora Region, of NSZZ Solidarity. The statement and resolution are read in the studio by press spokesman (Konrad Staglewicz).

The statement concerns Zdzislaw Olas, editor-in-chief of GAZETA LUBUSKA, the PZPR paper for the Gorzow and Zielona Gora Region, whom Solidarity wants removed from his position for nonobjective reporting of Solidarity affairs in the region's only newspaper. The statement asserts that despite Olas' promise to rectify this shortcoming, information in GAZETA LUBUSKA is still at the same low level--the meaning of statements by union activists are twisted and their names wrongly reported. Such standards of reporting are "an insult" to the people of the voivodship. The statement stressed that Solidarity would like the Polish Journalists Association to objectively investigate the newspaper's reporting and take a position on this issue.

The resolution states that copies of the statement have been sent to the Main Board of the Polish Journalists Association; the GAZETA LUBUSKA Editorial Board; the Zielona Gora Voivoda; the Polish broadcasting station in Zielona Gora; the Solidarity Press Editorial Board; and the PZPR Central Committee.

KATOWICE CONGRESS OF DISABLED PERSONS ENDS WORK

LD031704 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1500 GMT 3 Jun 81

[Text] In Katowice, the session of the first national congress of delegates of the NSZZ of employees of disabled persons' cooperatives based in Warsaw, which began the day before yesterday, ended this morning in Katowice. The delegares elected the officials of the organization and a 35-strong main council: Adam (Antecki) was elected chairman of the council. The congress drew up the action program of the trade union for the next 3 years. It was said with bitterness during the session that during the International Year of the Disabled, which is sponsored by the United Nations and observed in our country, nothing or almost nothing has been done for handicapped people, apart from setting up a committee to organize the Year of the Disabled in Poland and the completion of a few studies connected with the plight of the disabled.

The congress also adopted a protest which was forwarded to the chairman of the Council of Ministers, in which it was stated that, despite the fact that invitations were issued, no government representative attended the session. The congress participants are of the opinion that the Council of Ministers has thus shown indifference to the vital problems of disabled people.

SZCZEPANSKI MEETS BYDGOSZCZ MKZ, RURAL NSZZ

LD021914 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1700 GMT 2 Jun 81

[Text] Jan Szczepanski, chairman of the extraordinary Sejm commission to control implementation of the Gdansk, Szczecin and Jastrzebie agreements, met today at the Sejm with Solidarity representatives from Bydgoszcz led by Krzysztdf Godowski, Interfactory Founding Committee [MKZ] deputy chairman.

They discussed in detail implementation of the first point of the agreement signed in Warsaw on 30 March of this year which pertains to the explanation of the course of and conclusions from the 19 March Bydgoszcz events.

Professor Jan Szczepanski also met today with representatives of the NSZZ Solidarity of Private Farmers' commission for implementation of the Ustrzyki-Rzeszow agreements, led by Gabriel Janowski, deputy chairman of the National Founding Committee NSZZ Solidarity of Private Farmers. They submitted reservations concerning the course of the implementation of these agreements. Representatives of the Ministries of Agriculture and Justice as well as of the Office of the Council of Ministers made explanatory statements. The meeting was also attended by the representative of the Supreme Chamber of Control.

The problems tackled at both of today's meetings are to be discussed at the session of the extraordinary commission to be held on 8 June.

MONUMENTS MARKING SOVIET SOLIDARITY DEFACED

NC011818 Paris AFP in English 1804 GMT 1 Jun 81

[Text] Warsaw, 1 Jun (AFP)--Two monuments marking Soviet-Polish solidarity in the Second World War have been defaced in the southeastern town of Przemysl, close to the Soviet border, the independent union Solidarity said today.

In its regular information bulletin, the union deplored the action, which occurred last week soon after a similar incident in the same town, as "provocation".

In the first incident, white paint was daubed over the names of Soviet soldiers on a war memorial. The other two monuments damaged were to the memory of a Soviet officer and a Polish general who fought alongside the Russians.

FIREFIGHTERS CALL OFF STATE OF PROTEST READINESS

LD300836 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 0500 GMT 30 May 81

[Text] The Central Board of the NSZZ of fire protection workers--in connection with the initialling of the fundamental part of the agreement between the trade union authorities and representatives of the government--reports that the national interunion protest committee in Warsaw is calling off the state of protest readiness throughout the country and is disbanding.

SITUATION OF POLITICAL PRISONERS HIGHLIGHTED

Bzdyl Released

LD021634 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1600 GMT 2 Jun 81

[Text] According to the press spokesman of the General Prosecutor's Office, today the voivodship prosecutor in Warsaw lifted the temporary arrest order pertaining to Krzysztof Bzdyl, due to the fact that the Voivodship Court in Warsaw did not extent the period of arrest. Bzdyl was placed under temporary arrest on a charge of committing offenses while active in an illegal organization called the "Confederation of Independent Poland."

Dabrowski, Rakowski Confer

LD031850 Warsaw Domestic Television Service in Polish 1730 GMT 3 Jun 81

[Text] The press office of the episcopate reported today a conversation between Bishop Bronislaw Dabrowski and Deputy Premier Mieczyslaw Rakowski.

We read in the communique that the secretary of the Episcopate mentioned the question of releasing political prisoners. The deputy premier described the steps being considered by the authorities aimed at solving this difficult problem. During the conversation the deputy premier also pointed to the dangerous new social tensions which have been provoked by certain forces. The secretary of the episcopate expressed satisfaction with the release of Krzysztof Bzdyl from custody and the hope that the problem of the remaining people will be successfully resolved.

Protest Hunger Strikes

LD040108 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 2300 GMT 3 Jun 81

[Text] In the factory for the prefabrication of construction materials of the general construction company in Sosnowiec, the hunger strike of a group of workers calling for the freeing of political prisoners is still going on. One of the participants in the strike is in the hospital due to a marked weakening in his health.

A protest hunger strike is also going on in factory No. 7 of the small-capacity car factory in Sosnowiec, and in the metallurgical construction and assembly enterprise in Katowice. Similar actions are also being carried out in the anatomical building of the Gdansk Medical Academy and on the offices of the Interfactory Founding Committee of NSZZ Solidarity in the Plock region.

JARUZELSKI CHAIRS COUNCIL OF MINISTERS SESSION

LD030132 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 2300 GMT 2 Jun 81

[Text] Under the chairmanship of Premier Wojciech Jaruzelski, the Council of Ministers yesterday reviewed draft laws for state enterprises and on self-government of the workforces in state enterprises.

These documents define state enterprises as the fundamental units of the national economy, conducting independent economic activity with the aim of meeting social needs and of attaining effective and economic results. Enterprises may be created, not just by the organs of state administration, but also in the manner of a free contract. It is also anticipated that common enterprises will be created by the national councils. Complete regulation of the internal structures of these enterprises is to be contained in a statute passed by the workforce council.

The self-government of these workforces receives the right to decide on all important matters of the enterprise, and to exercise control over its activity. Also discussed were draft changes in the organization of the supreme and central organs of state administration. The premier stressed that the drafts of reviewed laws represent an important portion of the economic reform which is in preparation, and after the opinions of scientists and [word indistinct] economic (?circles) has been obtained, they should be directed to the Sejm as soon as possible.

The government assessed the current socioeconomic situation in Poland, and stated that negative phenomena in the functioning of the economy and in market supplies continue to manifest themselves, and are even growing stronger. The declining trend in industrial production has not halted. Among other things, there are perceptible shortcomings in power supplies to industry, as a result of the reduction in coal extraction. There has been a serious contraction of export capacities of the economy and hard currency inflows have dropped, and this limits the import of raw materials for industrial production and for market needs. As a result, the market situation is suffering further deterioration.

It was stressed that a fundamental condition for the efficient functioning of the rationing system, not only for foodstuff articles, was [word indistinct] of all agricultural products. Meanwhile, the purchases of cattle and pigs is now 25 percent lower than the same period last year.

The gap between demand and supply (?increased) [word indistinct] by more than Z1 billion.

It was stated that in these exceptionally difficult [word indistinct] the ministries must display particular energy and initiative in order to solve the emerging problems. The government is counting on the activity of working people in overcoming difficulties and on their production and social initiative and on cooperation in the aspiration to improve discipline and public order.

It was stated that the conditions and way out of the present crisis will be adopted in a fundamental manner at the next Sejm session.

FINANCE MINISTER CITED ON ECONOMIC SITUATION

LD031646 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1005 GMT 3 Jun 81

[Text] Finance Minister Marian Krzak has given an interview to a PAP journalist. He discussed the payments situation and the results of the postponement of our debt repayments. Minister Krzak said the state of our economy--particularly the situation on the food market and the import requirements of industrial production--force us to incur new debts. We are already in a very difficult economic situation, the minister said, but we remain an attractive and reliable partner, and for this reason there are those who are willing to lend us money. Our difficulties, said the finance minister, arise from an inefficient system and economic structure. These are issues which can be solved.

During discussions with our creditors [word indistinct] forms of applying for a moratorium on the debts, which [word indistinct] said Minister Krzak, no one has offered us a unilateral moratorium. In the case of a moratorium we would have to pay the interest and we would probably not receive new credits.

In answer to the question: How long will our indebtness remain? Minister Marian Krzak replied that the ideal would be if three elements were to coincide: a successful conclusion to the discussions with the private banks, and therefore a postponement of the debt repayments; the attainment of $220-300 million in financial reserve, that is the ideal considering the current price of copper, coal and sulfur on the world markets and also the introductions of the first elements of economic reform. Moreoever, if there were better results in agriculture in the current year, then we could say the country had started on its way up.

ECONOMIC EXPERT ON IMPROVEMENT POSSIBILITIES

LD021524 Warsaw PAP in English 1408 GMT 2 May 81

[Text] Warsaw, 2 Jun (PAP)--In an interview with ZYCIE WARSZAWY Professor Czeslaw Bobrowski, heading an experts' team evaluating the government report on the state of the economy said:

"One must take into account that the second half of this year may be even worse than the first one for the country's population and the economy. Looking ahead to the next year, there are three uncertainties to be reckoned with: agriculture, credit negotiations, and coal is a general matter although this also concerns other exportable raw materials.

In agriculture, one has to look at the real possiblilites, which are very limited. In spite of the best intentions, assistance of other economic branches in food production is unlikely to be very significant in the nearest future but the combined effect of planned price decisions, the putting of private farms on an equal footing with those in the socialized sector, recognition of private farm property as a permanent feature, as well as decisions permitting the creation of an authentic self-government and solidarity trade unions promises to be beneficial, especially since the process of depriving agriculture of young male labour has been halted".

"I am not overestimating the possibility of rapid improvement already in the current year, but noticeable improvement is possible in 1982 and the geniune revival of the economy might become a fact in 1983.

As far as credits are concerned agreement has been reached only with regard to 40 percent of this year's repayments and the remainder is still subject to negotiations. The matter is complicated, but we can only be optimistic when our promises are accompanied by decisive action at home. In this domain coal will play the most decisive role. Solution of that problem should be based on arrangements by which the miners retain their 5-day work week and the mine operates six days a week. Such a decision holds the key to the solution of many problems including the repayment of our debts.

The signs of improvement might be in evidence next year. But only such factors as positive effect of negotiations with our creditors, good agricultural performance and, above all, effective action stemming the most acute threats might bring about tangible improvement by the year 1983.

The economic reform involves several stages. In the short-term one can only expect interim efforts designed to clear the field for the introduction of a packet of changes guaranteeing that the reform is irreversible. The beneficial feed-back will be the result of proper postures and social psychology.

WARSAW REPORTS CURRENT COAL EXTRACTION FIGURES

LD031730 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1700 GMT 3 Jun 81

[Text] The Ministry of Mining has announced that in the first 5 months of 1981 miners produced 68.1 million tons of coal. The production during the normal work days of Monday through Friday provided 63.5 million tons, and a total of 4.6 million tons of coal was supplied to the national economy thanks to the voluntary work of some of the mining crews on Saturdays. The level of the daily extraction of coal is now within the limits of output achieved in the period before the strikes. It must be added that unfavorable mining and ecological conditions have been encountered of late in several coal pits.

9.1 PERCENT LIVING COST INCREASE REPORTED IN 1980

AU031026 Warsaw ZYCIE WARSZAWY in Polish 27 May 81 p 1

[Report by the Main Statistical Office: In 1980 the Cost of Living Increased 9.1 percent"]

[Summary] (PAP)--The Main Statistical Office has published a report on the 1980 cost of living compared with 1979. Information about changed in retail prices were drawn from the record of the prices of about 1,200 articles and services at about 8,000 stores and 5,000 service unites, as well as marketplaces in 157 cities and about 350 communes.

In 1980, the increased retail prices of consumer services resulted in a 9.1-percent increase in the cost of living compared with 1979. That is the highest annual increase in the cost of living recoreded since 1955." The prices of foodstuffs increased 14.2 percent (including 12.6 percent in the socialized trade and 31 percent at marketplaces), nonfoodstuff articles 7.7 percent, services 6 percent and alcoholic beverages 4.3 percent.

"The nominal monthly wages per person employed in the socialized economy in 1980 averaged Z5,786 and increased, compared with 1979, by Z686, or 13.5 percent."

The average monthly pensions and disability payments increased in 1980 by Z218, or 8.9 percent, to a total of Z2.681.

TRYBUNA LUDU REPORTS ON RISING UNEMPLOYMENT

LD031300 Warsaw PAP in English 1108 GMT 3 Jun 81

[From the press review]

[Text] Warsaw, 3 Jun (PAP)--"In the face of the predicted long duration of the crisis, the emergence of unemployment must be seen as a sure thing," TRYBUNA LUDU wrote. "Therefore it is necessary that we determine the directions of the future development of the labour market, precisely define who should be lawfully classed as unemployed and to what benefits he is entitled, elaborate a comprehensive programme for struggle against unemployment and counteract its effects. This is what the trade unions are demanding."

"In the present situation, there is nothing worse for the economy or for the people than a passive awaiting of the wave of unemployment. No way can state agencies point the finger to trade unions and feel absolved from the sin of passivity. The labour market should be and must be unlocked already now, the pressure of superfluous unemployment must be reduced, and those who do not need a contract of employment in the socialized sector in order to survive must be able to gradually go away. We must genuinely expand the sphere of economic activity--in agriculture, services and perhaps even in small-scale private industry," the paper wrote.

PAP VIEWS PASSPORT, EMIGRATION SITUATION

LD031636 Warsaw PAP in English 1400 GMT 2 Jun 81

[Text] Warsaw, 2 Jun (PAP)--Passport offices in Poland are heavily beleaguered: over 226 thousand passports were issued in the first quarter of this year--45 percent more than during the same period in 1980. About 2,000 passport applications come into Warsaw's offices daily.

The director of the passport office of the Ministry of Internal Affairs said that personnel shortage and technical troubles, so evident currently, are the reason why passports are not issued for keeps yet. Sooner or later, every Pole will be able to keep his passport at home, but the mentioned difficulties make the change impossible to carry out now.

There is a boom in travels to Turkey. 6,700 Poles applied for passports to Turkey in the first quarter of 1980. The figure jumped to 20,000-plus in the same period this year. More people travel to the FRG, Austria and Italy. If the present trend keeps up the number of people going to the capitalist countries will top one million for the first time this year. Last year's figure was 708,000.

There are more and more cases of people extending their stay abroad, and refusing to come home. Refusal to come back occurs most frequently after trips to the U.S.A. Recently more and more people decide to emigrate to Australia.

Poles with secondary education are the dominant group among those who refuse to return to Poland. More and more frequently persons with higher education stay abroad. Usually they are not humanists, but professionals, like engineers and doctors.

WARSAW FEUILLETON DEPLORES LACK OF OFFICIAL REMORSE

LD022219 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1400 GMT 2 Jun 81

[Feuilleton by Jerzy Dabrowski]

[Text] Renewal has a beneficial influence on people, their attitude and morality, but less so on the economy.

How much easier would have been the discussions of one's fellow countrymen if there were something in the Poland of 1981 to get your hands on, if the production decline in license-made oxygen vending-machines [as heard] were not so catastrophic. In the discussions they talk of empty shelves, the encouraging line of hope is disturbed by the torments of every-day life, but the desire to build high must be concentrated on realities.

Therefore humiliating, sad and bitter are the efforts of those for whom life, maybe for the last time, has created an opportunity whereby they might become reasonably honest men. It is an embarrassing thing, prompting one to avert one's face while watching the tricks of those groups for whom, after 9 months of profound social shock, Poland still appears as a little plot for private whims, a terrain for ideological confidence tricks in places where one would like to live in abundance at the expense of others.

What I will say now, since it emanates from my greatest convictions, may contain a fair dose of naivete, but I cannot understand how it happened that among the numerous groups of people who had a decisive influence on shaping our destiny in the past few years, so far not a single person has been found who would feel an internal need, arising from the principles proclaimed for the benefit of society, to relieve himself at least of some of the ballast of guilt, and in conversations with people toward whom he is at fault, to express repentance, to give satisfaction if only to a minimal degree, in a word, to feel obliged to show the simplest human reactions.

One's heart cries out: Does your truth contain nothing but pride?

They are being called before the commission to give answers, they offer partial explanations devoid of any reflection, putting the responsibility on one another. No one has the idea of taking the nearest bus to the plant, the parent party organization, the workforce. [Words indistinct] They are not able to execute the simplest gesture bearing witness to humanity. Renewal is a great chance for all. Whoever does not understand this, will not only remain outside its mainstream, but is condemned to complete oblivion. And to be a stranger among your own, that is the deepest bitterness and greatest [word indistinct].

LEGNICA VOIVODSHIP DEMANDS RECALL OF SEJM DEPUTY

LD032008 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1900 GMT 3 Jun 81

[Text] In Legnica today, there was a session of the voivodship committee of the National Unity Front, devoted to matters of security and public law and order in the voivodship. A resolution was passed on submitting a request to the Sejm to recall and deprive of his deputy's mandate Stanislaw Cieslik, former first secretary of the voivodship party committee in Legnica. This is a reflection of public opinion in the region, which has been demanding this decision for a long time now.

ZOLNIERZ WOLNOSCI CONDEMNS MONUMENT DESECRATION

AU031330 Warsaw ZOLNIERZ WOLNOSCI in Polish 28 May 81 p 2

[Stefan Zielicz commentary: "It Is Both Irrresponsible and Shameful"]

[Text] The desecration of the monument to fallen Soviet soldiers in Przemysl, briefly reported in yesterday's papers and for that reason known to our readers, must arouse not only general condemnation, but also revulsion and contempt. As is known, that hooligan prank was condemned on 26 May by the joint session of the presidiums of the Union of Fighters for Freedom and Democracy, the Union of Disabled Veterans and the Union of Professional ex-Soldiers. The presidium of the Przemysl Solidarity Interfactory Founding Committee stated in particular that the desecration of the monument was an "act of irresponsibility."

Monuments to fallen soldiers are traditionally respected and venerated everywhere, and particularly in Poland. That applies both to those of our compatriots who rest in peace in their homeland, as well to the other 600,000 of our comrades-in-arms with the Red Stars on their helmets who fell fighting for the liberation of Poland from the common enemy. The desecration of the monument to those fallen soldiers who purchased with their blood the resuscitation of our statehood is a repulsive, ugly and shameful act.

In addition to the most severe moral condemnation, the prank that occurred in Przemysl also calls for a political evaluation. As a manifestation of anti-Soviet feelings, that act of fanaticism is not completely isolated. It is to be borne in mind that, after its session on 25 May, the Council of Ministers issued a statement saying that "In recent times, there have also been cases of improper attitude, and particularly of groundless accusations, irresponsible demands, and even of insults, in relation to the soldiers of the Soviet military group garrisoned in Poland." The Council of Ministers of the Polish People's Republic stated that those facts were intolerable. The same communique referred to the legal grounds for the temporary stationing of Soviet troops in Poland. The presence of those troops results not only from the international commitments assumed by Poland as a signatory to the Warsaw Pact, and thus from Poland's participation in the defensive coalition organization of the socialist states; the presence of those troops primarily enables our Soviet ally to exert its rights fixed by the four-power agreements on Germany. Can one overlook the fact that the decisions contained in those amendments are of paramount importance for Poland, because they guarantee a lasting peace in Europe and the inviolability of the existing frontiers, including those of our western border.

We owe the fact that no government now disputes that border precisely to the military presence of our Soviet allies on the western borders of the socialist community, to the presence of the main body of the entire defensive potential of the combined armed forces of the Warsaw Pact. We also owe to the presence the 36 years of peaceful construction with a feeling of security, despite the constant claims raised by West German revanchists to our western and northern lands. There must be no illusions that, under the existing circumstances, it was only the lack of any real prospects for those revanchist claims that induced the majority of West German voters to back, after a quarter of a century of Christian Democratic revisionist rule, the coalition of Social Democrats and Liberals who 10 years ago signed the memorable agreement on the principles for normalizing relations with the FRG. Moreover, the borders of Hitler's Reich marked on school maps in West Germany remind us even now of the revanchist claims against the background of the constantly growing potential of the Bundeswehr. That potential would have been used against us long ago if all the notions of that kind had not been paralyzed by respect for the invincible might of the combined armed forces of the Warsaw Pact and for Soviet troops on the Elbe-Oder line, as their main body.

Under such circumstances, it is in the interests of our people to provide the soldiers of the northern group of the Soviet Army with the best conditions possible for their service. Under such conditions, every anti-Soviet excess, regardless of the intentions of the perpetrators, is virtually an anti-Polish act, because it goes against the security of our state.

"Questions concerning the temporary stationing of Soviet troops in Poland," it is stated in the cited communique issued after the session of the Council of Ministers, "are regulated by the agreement concluded and signed by the Governments of the Polish People's Republic and the USSR...in Warsaw on 17 December 1957. That agreement has been observed and properly implemented by both governments. Soviet soldiers in our country carry out a difficult and responsible service that has always met with understanding and friendliness on the part of our public. They are linked with the soldiers of the Polish People's Army by the bonds of comaraderie in arms and of close cooperation in accomplishing common defensive tasks..."

Yet, apparently, attempts are being made to disturb the allied cooperation which is vitally important for Poland.

Attempts are being made to manifest dislike for the Soviet ally carrying out in our country a difficult service which is also highly essential for our security. There are even attempts to insult the memory of soldiers who died for our freedom.

The Council of Ministers expressed the conviction that the Polish public would be able to see the enormous harm of such trends which hurt our feeling of national dignity and undermine international confidence in Poland, in our ability to improve our socio-economic life, and to carry out socialist renewal calmly and in earnest. The Council of Ministers also announced that "guided by the interests of the socialist state, the authorities of the Polish People's Republic will take steps necessary to protect and to observe the alliance obligations..."

The excesses such as the desecration of the monument to fallen Soviet soldiers in Przemysl deserve to be condemned in the most severe manner for political reasons, because they go against the guarantee of Poland's security. They also deserve to be branded as a manifestation of immorality, of hideous hooliganism. They are both irresponsible and shameful.

PRISON CONVICTS PROTEST ADMINISTRATION, CONDITIONS

Szczecin Protest

LD031632 Warsaw PAP Maritime Press Service in Polish 1200 GMT 3 Jun 81

[Text] Szczecin--A group of prisoners at the penal establishment in Nowogard announced an organized protest on 25 May.

They did not accept meals and refused to work. This was a way to protest against maladministration in the prison. Eleven people were still continuing the fast yesterday. As the prison managment has admitted, a number of the convicts' demands are correct and are being dealt with, but many of the demands require a Sejm decision.

Complaints Against Conditions

LD031952 Warsaw Domestic Television Service in Polish 1730 GMT 3 Jun 81

[Text] A press conference has taken place in Wroclaw on the subject of the events in prisons in four lower Silesian voivodships and in Opole Voivodship. Here are a few details: A hunger strike of prisoners in Wolow has been in progress since 28 May. As from yesterday a hunger strike by prisoners who are employed at the heating equipment plant in Wroclaw has been in progress. Also yesterday, prisoners employed in the Konrad copper mine refused to leave their workplaces. This mine is in Iwiny, near Boleslawiec. Here is a film report about this latter one:

[Begin recording] [Unidentified correspondent] Yesterday evening at the mining enterprise in Iwiny near Boleslawiec a protest by prisoners working down below in the mine got underway.

[First unidentified speaker] What can I say on this subject? These prisoners have, to all intents and purposes, no grievances against the enterprise. The only thing--I mean the main idea--is to manifest a revolt in the shape of a hunger protest for the inhuman treatment by the prison management. These people are thus showing their dissatisfaction en masse, dissatisfaction at reality being different to what is written down.

[Correspondent] What demands have been put forward?

[First unidentified speaker] An improvement in social and everyday living conditions, and food.

[Second unidentified speaker] They get their breakfast in the morning--they probably get up at about 0400--and then start working at the Konrad mining enterprise at 0600. They return and have a meal at 1600. The only meal they receive then is half a liter of milk.

[Third unidentified speaker] The situation is as follows. Yesterday, in the afternoon and evening, in accordance with a request by the prisoners a commission arrived, comprising a representative of the Ministry of Justice, a representative of the voivodship penitentiary court in Jelenia Gora, and a prosecutor, also from the penitentiary court of Jelenia Gora Voivodship. The prisoners submitted 23 demands. In any case, because this is a mine, the jurisdiction will no doubt do everything in order to deal with this matter as quickly as possible.

[Correspondent] Returning to the above-mentioned press conference in Wroclaw, a statement (?was made) that many of the demands by the prisoners have to be recognized as correct. There exists the possibility of improvements in the system of giving work to prisoners, giving access to the press and improving food. Amendments are being introduced in the prison regulations. The penitentiary authorities at the same time adopted the stance that the demands referring to amendments in the penal code or a considerable reduction in sentences should not be implemented under pressure. [end recording]

USSR ENVOY ON 'DEPARTURE FROM SCIENTIFIC SOCIALISM'

LD031536 Warsaw PAP Maritime Press Service in Polish 1200 GMT 3 Jun 81

[Text] [No dateline received] The Soviet ambassador to Poland, B. Aristov, said at the end of an academic contest on knowledge of the Russian language: We know well the difficulties of the Polish nation. Voices are heard saying that socialism is to blame for them. This is untrue. These difficulties are caused by errors and by the departure from scientific socialism.

We shall do everything possible to help in the overcoming of these difficulties. Soviet supplies to Poland are not decreasing. We share our bread of which we do not have a surplus.

TRYBUNA LUDU COMMENTS ON COOPERATION WITH USSR

LD031254 Warsaw PAP in English 1111 GMT 3 Jun 81

[From the press review]

[Text] Warsaw, 3 Jun (PAP)--TRYBUNA LUDU wrote that "The Madrid '80 meeting is dragging in consequence of the tactics adopted by some Western states. At the times one has the impression or even hears that one of the reasons for this tactics are the Polish issues or the intention to wait and see what more can happen in Poland or in connection with Poland. If this is the case, it has nothing in common with our interests or our understanding of the sense of the Madrid meeting. Poland has always been interested in practical positive results of meetings and negotiations within the CSCE movement. Especially now that we are going through a deep internal crisis, we do not want international upheavals to compound our difficult situation."

The paper stressed "our active commitment that we share with all the states of the Warsaw Treaty to the cause of the convocation of a conference on the military aspects of European security, the Polish support for Brezhnev's initiatives submitted at the 26th CPSU Congress, which pave the way to such a conference."

"Should those efforts and conceptions materialize, we will be able to regard it as one more fruit of our cooperation with the USSR and other fraternal states in the work in the cause of lasting peace for us and for the whole Europe, TRYBUNA LUDU wrote in an article headlined "Poland and USSR Towards Europe's Security."

RCP SENDS CCP CONDOLENCES ON SOONG CHING LING DEATH

AU301900 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1805 GMT 30 May 81

[Text] Bucharest, 30 May (AGERPRES)--The Central Committee of the Romanian Communist Party and the State Council of the Socialist Republic of Romania addressed a telegram to the Central Committee of the Chinese Communist Party, to the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress of the People's Republic of China which reads: Learning with regret about the death of Comrade Soong Ching Ling, honorary president of the People's Republic of China, vice chairman of the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress of the People's Republic of China, great patriot and democratic champion of the struggle for peace all over the world, we address to the Central Committee of the Chinese Communist Party, to the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress of the People's Republic of China and to the Chinese peoples the most sincere condolences.

Condolences to PRC Embassy

AU011805 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1745 GMT 1 Jun 81

[Text] Bucharest, 1 Jun (AGERPRES)--Condolences were presented at the Embassy of the People's Republic of China in Bucharest on June 1 on the death of Soong Ching Ling, honorary president of the People's Republic of China, vice-chairman of the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress of the People's Republic of China.

Gheorghe Radulescu, member of the Executive Political Committee of the CC of the RCP, vice-president of the State Council, offered condolences on behalf of Nicolae Ceausescu, general secretary of the RCP, president of Romania, of the CC of the RCP, the State Council, the government and the Grand National Assembly.

POPESCU RECEIVES PRC FRIENDSHIP DELEGATION

AU031854 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1800 GMT 3 Jun 81

[Text] Bucharest, 3 Jun (AGERPRES)--Dumitru Popescu, member of the executive political committee, secretary of the CC of the RCP, received on June 3 the delegation of the Chinese People's Association of Friendship with Foreign Countries and of the China-Romanian Friendship Association led by (Tzu Tunan), member of the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress, member of the National Committee of the Chinese People's Political Consultative Conference, vice-chairman of the Chinese People's Association of Friendship with Foreign Countries.

During the talk highlighted were the relations of friendship, solidarity and collaboration between the RCP and the Chinese Communist Party, between Romania and the People's Republic of China, stress being laid with satisfaction on the fact that they witness a steadily upward course.

The interview passed in a friendly atmosphere.

CEAUSESCU RECEIVES YUGOSLAVIA'S AMBASSADOR

AU291020 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 0930 GMT 29 May 81

[Text] Bucharest, 29 May (AGERPRES)--On May 29, Nicolae Ceausescu, general secretary of the Romanian Communist Party, president of Romania, received Trifun Nikolic, ambassador of the Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia in Bucharest, at the latter's request.

The Yugoslav ambassador handed over to President Nicolae Ceausescu a message on behalf of Sergej Kraigher, president of the Presidium of the Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia.

Next talks were conducted in a warm, comradely atmosphere.

NIGERIAN PRESIDENT RECEIVES ROMANIAN AMBASSADOR

AU031855 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1805 GMT 3 Jun 81

[Text] Lagos, 3 Jun (AGERPRES)--Messages were exchanged between Nicolae Ceausescu, president of the Socialist Republic of Romania, and Alhaji Shehu Usman Aliyu Shagari, president of the Federal Republic of Nigeria, when the latter received Romania's ambassador in Lagos, Octavian Carara. at the end of his mission in that country.

Cordial greetings were conveyed to Nigeria's president on behalf of President Nicolae Ceausescu.

President Alhaji Shehu Usman Aliyu Shagari requested that President Nicolae Ceausescu be conveyed warm friendly greetings. The Nigerian head of state was highly appreciative of the consistent support Romania, President Nicolae Ceausescu grant to the cause of Namibia's independence, liquidation of apartheid and independent development of the African countries.

CEAUSESCU CONGRATULATES TSEDENBAL ON ELECTION

AU040945 Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian 3 Jun 81 p 5

[Nicolae Ceausescu's message to MPRP's Yumjaagiyn Tsedenbal on his election as party secretary general]

[Text] To Comrade Yumjaagiyn Tsedenbal, secretary general of the Central Committee of the Mongolian People's Revolutionary Party [MPRP].

Esteemed Comrade Tsedenbal, on behalf of the RCP Central Committee and myself, I want to congratulate you on the occasion of your election as secretary general of the MPRP Central Committee.

I want to convey to you, to the Mongolian communists and friendly people wishes for success in implementing the 18th MPRP Congress tasks aimed at developing the technical-material basis of socialism in the Mongolian People's Republic.

With comradely greetings,

[Signed] Nicolae Ceausescu, RCP secretary general

MIHAI GERE PARTICIPATES IN MONGOLIAN PARTY CONGRESS

For reportage on the participation of candidate member of the Political Executive Committee of the RCP Central Committee Mihai Gere in the 18th MPRP Congress in Ulaanbaatar, see the Mongolia section of the 28 May Asia & Pacific DAILY REPORT, and subsequent issues.

DUMA CONFERS WITH MOROCCAN OFFICIALS IN RABAT

AU031011 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 0815 GMT 3 Jun 81

[Text] Rabat, 3 Jun (AGERPRES)--Dey Ould Sidi Baba, president of the Chamber of Representatives of Morocco, received Aurel Duma, minister secretary of state at the Romanian Ministry of Foreign Affairs, who is paying a visit to Morocco. The president of the supreme legislative forum expressed the high appreciation President Nicolae Ceausescu enjoyed in Morocco for the contribution he makes to the settlement of international questions, to strengthening peace. Satisfaction was expressed at the productive cooperation between the parliaments and political organizations of the two countries, which contribute to the development of the friendship and to the deepening of the Romanian-Moroccan relations.

During the call of the Romanian guests on Ben Ali Mansouri, Moroccan minister of administrative affairs, views were exchanged on the ascending course of the Romanian-Moroccan relations, especially in economic cooperation, on the expansion and deepening of this collaboration.

Aurel Duma also met with Abderrahmane Baddou, secretary of state, minister for foreign affairs ad interim. An important place during the talks was held by the questions of ensuring peace and international security, of building a new economic order, of peacefully settling all the international litigations.

ECONOMIC COOPERATION TALKS WITH COLOMBIAN OFFICIALS

AU021923 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1743 GMT 2 Jun 81

[Text] Bucharest, 2 Jun (AGERPRES)--During the interviews the delegation of senators of Colombia, led by Luis Antonio Alvarado Pantoja, had in Bucharest with Maria Groza, deputy minister of foreign affairs, and with Diona Ardare, deputy minister of foreign trade and international economic cooperation, views were exchanged on major aspects of the Romanian-Colombian bilateral relations, in the economic field in particular. The mutual wish was expressed to further develop and deepen them on multiple planes.

CEAUSESCU CABLES BANGLADESH ON RAHMAN KILLING

AU301415 Bucharest Domestic Service in Romanian 1300 GMT 30 May 81

[Text] President of the Socialist Republic of Romania Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu sent a telegram to Abdus Sattar, president ad interim of the People's Republic of Bangladesh, stating:

We have learned with profound indignation of the assassination of President Ziaur Rahman, leader of your country and a close friend of the Romanian people. President Ziaur Rahman's disappearance is a heavy loss for the Bangladesh people, who are now in the process of working for their independent socioeconomic development.

At these difficult moments for your country, we want to convey to the people of the People's Republic of Bangladesh sincere condolences, and to express our profound compassion to the bereaved family, ends the telegram sent by President Nicolae Ceausescu.

Condolences to Embassy

AU021918 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1753 GMT 2 Jun 81

[Text] Bucharest, 2 Jun (AGERPRES)--In connection with the passing away of Ziaur Rahman, president of the People's Republic of Bangladesh, condolences were offered on June 2 at that country's embassy in Bucharest.

On behalf of President Nicolae Ceausescu, of the State Council and government, Petru Enache, vice-president of the State Council, conveyed condolences.

Present were Alexandru Margaritescu, minister secretary of state, the Ministry of Foreign Trade and International Economic Cooperation, Gheorghe Dolgu, deputy minister of foreign affairs.

The attendance observed a minute's silence in front of the black-framed portrait of the deceased and signed the rememberance book.

BRIEFS

ZIMBABWE PRESIDENT RECEIVES ENVOY--Salisbury, 28 May (AGERPRES)--Receiving Petre Blajovici, Romania's ambassador in Salisbury, the president of the Zimbabwe Republic, Canaan Banana, addressed President Nicolae Ceausescu wishes of good health and success in governing Romania's destinies. During the interview the sides highlighted the necessity to further develop the relations between Romania and the Zimbabwe Republic. [Text] [Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1755 GMT 28 May 81 AU]

KOSOVO LEAGUE OF COMMUNISTS EXPELS 442 MEMBERS

LD031242 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1166 GMT 3 Jun 81

[Text] Pristina, 3 Jun (TANJUG)--During the past 2 and 1/2 months 442 members have been expelled in Kosovo from the League of Communists. Out of this number, 236 party members were expelled during 10 days in May. Among those expelled the majority--105--were educational workers and the fewest--20--were students. During this period five League of Communist basic organizations were disbanded and one secretary expelled.

KOSOVO ASSEMBLY HEARS REPORT, REPLACES OFFICIALS

LD031456 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1227 GMT 3 Jun 81

[Text] Pristina, 3 Jun (TANJUG)--The delegates of the Kosovo Assembly today discussed the security situation and the measures undertaken to stabilize the situation in the province. At a joint session of all the chambers the report on this was submitted by Enver Redzepi, vice-president of the Kosovo Executive Council. He stressed that the broad social action conducted in the province is primarily channeled into unmasking enemy elements and preventing their further activity.

The internal affairs organs are fully involved in unmasking the protagonists of counter-revolutionary demonstrations, organizers of subversive activity and their collusion with foreign factors. However, despite this, the enemy activity in the province is still intensive; it is supported and encouraged by the enemy activity of Albanian emigres and by the stands of the People's Socialist Republic of Albania toward the events in Kosovo.

Even during the past month enemy activity has been characterized by the organization of small-scale demonstrations in individual localities, attempts at organizing large-scale demonstrations, writing of slogans and dissemination of hostile leaflets, the boycott of lessons, anonymous purveyance of enemy propaganda material and by other forms of enemy acvity.

Illustrating these statements, Enver Redzepi recalled the well-known May disorders at the student center in Pristina, demonstrations in Istok, Kacanik and Dobro Selo, attempts to organize demonstrations in Malisevo, Gnjilane, Orahovac, Suva Reka, Decani, Vitina and Lipluan, many cases where enemy slogans were written and leaflets disseminated, lessons boycotted in secondary schools in several localities, etc.

Enver Redzepi also spoke of the activity of Albanian fascist emigration and the Red Front organization which bring pressure to bear on our workers clubs abroad, especially in the FRG, and recalled that fascist emigres had organized 12 demonstrations abroad and the Red Front 5 demonstrations.

Continuing his report, Enver Redzepi informed the Kosovo Assembly delegates that the internal affairs organs had so far uncovered direct organizers of the demonstrations in Pristina, Urosevac, Kacanik, Kosovska Mitrovica, Vucitrn, Istok, Glogovac, Podujevo, Lipljan and Prizren, and attempts to organize demonstrations in Decani, Suva Reka, Orahovac and in other localities. Up to 25 May about 480 people had been punished for the offenses committed, including 287 for playing an active role in the demonstrations. Criminal proceedings had been started against 126 people; 189 people had been suspended or expelled from work organizations, including 109 educational workers; 280 pupils had been removed from secondary schools and 19 students from faculties.

Certain administrative measures have been taken too. For instance, decisions have been made to introduce temporary measures of social protection of self-management rights and social property in the student home in Pristina and in secondary school centers in Obilic, Glogovac and Suva Reka.

Concluding his report, Enver Redzepi stressed that economic trends in the province were developing normally. He said that in the majority of basic organizations of associated labor maximum efforts were being made to increase production and to make better use of available capacities. The physical volume of industrial production in the period January-April was up 26 percent compared with the first 4 months of last year. The biggest increase was recorded in ferrous metallurgy production (49.8 percent) and in electricity production (15 percent).

The electrical motors factory and Metaliku in Djakovica, the textile industry in Prizren and the textile combine in Gnjilane were the frontrunners in these production gains. However, during the past months a big drop in tourist business, a fall in exports and an increase in the losses sustained by the Kosovo economy took place.

The situation in Kosovo is being sorted out quite slowly, said Bosko Dimitrijevic, taking part in the discussion. One gets the impression, he emphasized, that responsibility is not being fully extended, that action is being diluted, according to our old stereotype. There are areas in which not even the basic minimum responsibility of organs or individuals has been raised. How else can one explain the fact that the greater part of the time is spent in assessing the situation not only in political moves, but also in socioeconomic moves. We should say that we knew earlier about the many things against which we are fighting today, but that we did not treat them in the way we do today because of opportunism. The current situation, Dimitrijevic noted, demands much quicker and more radical measures, for that which is bad extends far beyond the boundaries of Kosovo.

Today, it is not essential that we squabble about the assessment of whether the university was a hotbed or fortress of nationalism. It is meaningful, he said, that the first hostile actions took place precisely here, and that today we are not taking more resolute steps to change the situation. Bosko Dimitrijevic holds the view that the rector, provost and deans of individual faculties should resign and then it should be established who is guilty and to what extent. Why do we need such complicated tactics and waiting for these people to resign themselves?

Things have gone a little better in the Executive Council of the Kosovo Assembly, where two resignations were submitted, but we cannot remain satisfied with that either, nor remain at this point for it is well known how things are resolved and how decisions are adopted. No one in the organs of administration, culture, education and so forth has yet replied. In the next few days, Bosko Dimitrijevic said, we must raise these issues which have not been raised up to now.

Today many things are reduced to mere theorizing, and so it is logical that our action is delayed, Slavko Stankovic said. If we continue like this, the enemy will act not only in months to come but for years. He demanded that people who are fighting against our system should be pointed out publicly and openly, with their full names, to the people. Otherwise, they will not support the action which is now being led by the League of Communists.

Bahri Oruci, president of the Provincial Assembly Executive Council, informed those present that the Executive Council would discuss in more detail in June the responsibility of its members as a result of ineffective action. He also said the Executive Council had adopted a decision, after consultations and talks with a working group of the Federal Executive Council, to withdraw the draft social development plan of Kosovo. After a critical analysis and consideration of the possible directions for action, we judged, he said, that the draft plan could not be supplemented by means of amendments alone.

In the coming period, in his assessment, it is essential above all to ensure a higher level of employment and development of processing capacities, which fits in completely with the social development plan for Serbia and Yugoslavia. Orucí presented the fact that current investments in the province amount to 60 billion dinars, and excessive investments amount to 35 billion dinars.

Undoubtedly, said Dusan Ristic, president of the Assembly of the Socialist Autonomous Province of Kosovo, very intensive sociopolitical activity is being carried out in the whole province, both in the League of Communists and in other sociopolitical organizations, work collectives, local communities and elsewhere. But, he emphasized, we must say that the process of changing the situation is slow, activity has not yet produced the results which we expect, and the enemy is still present and is active in various forms. In this sense, Ristic emphasized, we must make all possible efforts to intensify our ideopolitical action in all environments, from the local community and organization of associated labor up to the organs of power and administration. After all, he noted, this obligation arises out of the action program of the Kosovo League of Communists Provincial Committee and the standpoints of the Serbian League of Communists Central Committee and the LCY Central Committee.

It is true that we have set out our ideopolitical tasks, but we must define our obligations even more clearly, and it can be said that the tasks of administration organs are both insufficiently spelled out and ineffectively realized. As assembly delegates we must, Dusan Ristic emphasized, make much more specific demands on the responsibility of the organs and individuals which the assembly appoints and changes. In this sense, we shall have very major tasks--from demands for even quicker uncovering of the enemy and his elimination, to demands to change the concept of education, upbringing and culture and changes in the development program of Kosovo. Similarly, the assembly will have to reexamine many legal acts which have frequently been adopted in a routine and formalistic way, without going into their subtance. The Assembly of the Socialist Autonomous Province of Kosovo, Ristic recalled, also answers for the work of other institutions of special social interest. We have adopted a law on higher education, but we did not spell out what our obligations and spheres of competence were in relation to this institution of higher education. Hence it was possible for it to happen that the university became as it is today, and for us to realize--say, from the newspapers--that it had changed its name and become the University of Kosovo.

When it is a question of such issues, Ristic emphasized, we cannot repudiate our right to intervene. The situation is similar in cultural and scientific institutions. Today, when we are all rightly criticizing the man (Ali Hadri) [TANJUG parentheses] at the head of the Institute for the History of Kosovo, we are all silent and do not do anything. It is not only up to the League of Communists, Ristic recalled, to say it is carrying out activity. Neither the public prosecutor's office nor the judicial organs can boast of their activity up to now, either. The decision to ban the newspaper FJALJA, for example, was taken only after a month, and after intervention "from above." The situation is complex and very serious, and therefore demands full involvement of all of us. League of Communist organizations in associated labor are not the only ones "responsible for this battle." It is their obligation and their task, but they must carry it out together with self-management organs, workers' councils and so forth. It is essential that all social subjects reexamine their plans, analyze the situation criticially and propose issues to be discussed by the Assembly and the Executive Council. If we have demanded this already then we have not received a reply, Dusan Ristic said finally.

After the report by the Assembly president, a very sharp and specific debate developed. All those in the discussion agreed on the assessment that the Assembly of the Socialist Autonomous Province of Kosovo bore a good part of the responsibility for the situation in the province up to now. The delegates, as was said, had adopted many laws quickly.

Dzemalj Dziba expressed dissatisfaction with the progress so far of ideopolitical differentiation. We cannot, he said, "cut off the tail and leave the head on." As an example he quoted Pristina television, saying that it had previously been the object of criticism at top forums in the province. And now things are reduced to punishing several cameramen and journalists. The question still has not been raised, Dzemalj emphasized, of who approved the unacceptable programs. Not a single leader has answered for this. As long as we behave in this way and cover up for individuals, the enemy will continue to be active. It is essential that we clear things up, and we shall manage this easily with the external enemy, for we know where he is, Dzemalj Dziba emphasized.

After the discussion Dusan Ristic, president of the Assembly, proposed that the Executive Council's report on the security situation in the province and the measures which are being taken with a view to stabilizing the situation be adopted, although the report was not quite what it should be. The Assembly charged the Executive Council, judicial organs and provincial administration organs with continuing resolute, consistent and effective activity and undertaking continued measures against hostile elements.

Later in the session the Assembly relieved Pajazit Nusi, Mustafa Sefedini and Dr Imer Jaka of their duties as members of the Executive Council, accepting the resignations which they submitted as a result of their feelings of responsibility in connection with the hostile and counterrevolutionary demonstrations and the situation which arose in the province. At the same time, Mustafa Sefedini was relieved of his function as provincial secretary for internal affairs, and Dr Imer Jaka was relieved of his duties as provincial secretary for education, science and culture. Mehmet Malici, member of the presidium of the Kosovo Federation of National Liberation War Veterans' Associations, and Salih Nusi, member of the Serbia SAWP Republican Conference Presidium, were elected as new members of the council. At the same time, Mehmet Malici was appointed provincial secretary for internal affairs and Salih Nusi was appointed provincial secretary for education, science and culture.

KOSOVO PROSECUTOR COMMENTS OF FJALJA JOURNAL BAN

LD041034 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1539 GMT 3 Jun 81

[Text] Pristina, 3 Jun (TANJUG)--Svetislav Dolasevic, Kosovo provincial public prosecutor, told Kosovo Assembly delegates at their session today why there had been a delay in banning the journal FJALJA of 1 April this year, which carried a prose composition entitled "Under the Guise of Visitors".

First of all, he said, the district public prosecutor's office did not receive a single copy of this fortnightly journal for literature, culture and the arts, publishing and graphics work organization, before its release for sale, though the publisher, as is well known, is legally obliged to submit a copy. Consequently, the blame lies on the RILINDJA publishing house, though the public prosecutor's office cannot evade its part of the responsibility.

Since we did not have an issue of the journal, Svetislav Dolasevic said, we decided to impose a temporary ban on sale and distribution, which was done. The question now, Dolasevic noted, is who is more to blame, the director of RILINDJA (Redsep Zogaj) [TANJUG parentheses], who is also member of the Kosovo League of Communists Provincial Committee Presidium, or a deputy district public prosecutor, whose duty it is to keep an eye on the press.

It is even more curious that RILINDJA should have appealed the ban. Is it possible that this appeal was submitted, Dolasevic asked, by its legal department, on its own initiative, as the director of RILINDJA tried to explain? It is true that he tried to withdraw the appeal, but we in the prosecutor's office adopted the view that this was not possible. We have taken action against the RILINDJA printing works for its failure to send us a copy of the journal and the responsibility of others will be determined by the appropriate organs. Dolasevic also told delegates that the author of the article [word indistinct] of the Pristina journal FJALUA were in prison under investigation.

AUTHOR OF 'WOOLLY TIMES' TO BE DISMISSED

LD031709 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1505 GMT 3 Jun 81

[Excerpts] Belgrade, 3 Jun (TANJUG)--This year secondary schools will produce their first generation of vocational track students, in whose education an attempt has been made to bridge the traditional gap between education and work. However, schools and basic organizations of associated labor, which are the basic factors, have not been completely ready and able to carry out their tasks in the new teaching process. This was noted today at the session of the Presidium of the Republican Conference of the League of Socialist Youth of Serbia, which discussed the working involvement of students in secondary school education.

The meeting was told that immediately after the first reports on the publication of the hostile book "Woolly Times" by Gojko Djogo, who is editor of the literary program of the youth center in Belgrade, a party meeting was held in the youth center which condemned both the book and its author. The formal procedure aimed at terminating Gojko Djogo's employment in the youth center is also in progress. There have also been problems with other editors in the youth center and other similar institutions because they hinder the work of the youth organization, it was stated at the meeting. However, since the latter do not rank as "most serious" cases, new jobs have to be found for them before they can be relieved of their duties.

EXECUTIVE COUNCIL PROPOSES CUT IN FEDERAL BUDGET

AU022132 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1006 GMT 2 Jun 81

[Text] Belgrade, 2 Jun (TANJUG)--This year an additional amount of 14.66 billion dinars will be needed to provide the necessary funds to advance the country's foreign trade activities. The Federal Executive Council has proposed that these funds should be provided by a reduction of spending in the sphere of general and social needs. Therefore, the expenditures of all sociopolitical communities, from communes to the federation, should be reduced.

Of the total amount of 14.66 billion dinars the Federation should provide 3,094,000,000 dinars. For this reason the Federal Executive Council has proposed to Yugoslavia's Assembly to reduce the federation's budget expenditure for 1981 from 168,967,300,000 dinars to 165,873,300,000 dinars.

In this case the Federation's budget revenue for 1981 from customs and other import duties will be reduced by 3,094,000,000 dinars and that amount will be ceded to Yugoslavia's interest community for foreign economic relations.

AIR FORCE COMMANDER INTERVIEWED ON ANNIVERSARY

AU031843 Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 21 May 81 p 6

[Excerpts] Belgrade, 20 May (TANJUG)--This year members of the Air and Air Defense forces will celebrate their day without Marshal Tito who played a decisive role in the formation and combat strengthening of our Air and Air Defense Forces, Col Gen Stevan Roglic, commander of the Air and Air Defense Forces, pointed out in an interview with TANJUG correspondent Jovan Petrov in connection with the 21 May Air and Air Defense Forces day.

Speaking about Comrade Tito's care for the formation and development of the Air and Air Defense Forces, Col Gen Stevan Roglic emphasized that there was virtually no major air force or air defense undertaking, in developing the aircraft industry, a new aircraft or airfield about which Tito was not informed in all details or to which he did not make his own contribution. He greatly helped the Air and Air Defense Forces to become independent in forming and training their cadres, building the air force's infrastructure and developing the air industry.

Discussing the most important results achieved in the postwar development of the Air and Air Defense Forces, Col Gen Stevan Roglic emphasized that that part of our army has been continuously changing and adapting its military capabilities to the increasingly greater and exacting military demands and to the contemporary achievements of the world of aviation. The process of changing our Air and Air Defense Forces has been revolutionary from the very beginning and will undoubtedly be so in the future also.

In the part of the interview concerning the modernization of the Air and Air Defense Forces, the commander stressed that today our Air and Air Defense Forces units rank among the most modern in the world. They are being continuously modernized, Stevan Roglic said, just as all units of other parts of the Yugoslav People's Army and Territorial Defense are also being modernized.

A very highly developed network of airfields, storage and maintainance and repair facilities and missile pads have been built in the sphere of material and technical modernization. All our units are equippped with modern combat and other technical means, that is, aircraft, missiles, strike and radar equipment, communications means and other equipment. But the material basis, especially combat technical means, are not capable of everything, Colonel General Roglic pointed out, if they are not accompanied or are insufficiently accompanied by men with professional and theoretical knowledge. To prevent enemy aggression or to fight and defeat the enemy if aggression takes place, we must be more effectively organized, possess better combat training, be ideologically-politically stronger, more disciplined and more ready than the enemy for the greatest sacrifices in defending and ensuring the victory of our ideals.

Thus, combat means acquire real value only if they are in the hands of a real fighter, the kind of fighter our men were in the revolution and as they will be in an all-people's war if someone imposes it upon us. I want to point out with special satisfaction, Stefan Roglic said, that the Air and Air Defense Forces officers, soldiers and civilian personnel have expended great efforts and achieved notable results in bringing their professional and ideological-political knowledge and awareness into accord with the very rich and modern material-technical basis at their disposal.

The Air and Air Defense Forces communists are fighters for implementing the policy of the LCY and Comrade Tito and actively participate in our country's sociopolitical life. There is virtually no sociopolitical organization in which they are not actively engaged or in which they do not occupy prominent positions, Stevan Roglic said. A majority of Air and Air Defense Forces officers are young people and almost all of them are LCY members and, among the soldiers, one-sixth of them are LCY members.

It can be concluded on the basis of the aforesaid that members of our Air and Air Defense Forces are united, resolute and ready in every respect to defend and protect the freedom and independence of our socialist country, Col Gen Steven Roglic, commander of the Air and Air Defense Forces, pointed out in concluding the interview.

CIVIL DEFENSE COUNCIL DISCUSSES DRAFT PRINCIPLES

AU301955 Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 22 May 81 p 1

[Text] Belgrade, 21 May (TANJUG)--The development of civil defense, which has been asserted in our country as an important social force, imposes the need to uniformly regulate the existing basic principles, and to further enrich and expand them in accordance with strengthening the overall system of all-people's defense and social self-protection.

Work on such a document has been going on for some time, while its first draft was discussed at today's session of the Council for Yugoslavia's Civil Defense.

At the session--Col Gen Ivan Miskovic, president of the council, presided--it was said that the doctrinaire principles of civil defense are the positions which determine the basic views of the level at which our country is threatened by war operations, natural and other disasters, as well as the tasks of the system of protection and rescue under such conditions. The basic goal of the doctrinaire principles is to ensure uniform positions and to determine the tasks and activity of protecting and rescuing working people, citizens and their material goods. Hence, the entire society attaches exceptional importance to as complete regulation as possible of the basic needs of organizing the system of protection and rescue, as well as to the positions on this matter, because civil defense is the broadest form of participation of the working people, citizens, local communities, organizations of associated labor and communes in the system of self-protection.

Proceeding from the appraisals of the level of threat to our country as a whole, to its republics and provinces, as well as to the smaller sociopolitical communities, the draft doctrinaire principles also elaborate the tasks of civil defense in defense and protection, its organization, management, the measures that are being undertaken and the preparations for its activity in war and in removing the consequences of natural disasters. In the discussion, it was assessed that some parts of this document should be more precisely defined and complemented.

The discussion, which will continue to be held in all organs and institutions responsible for civil defense and all-people's defense and social self-protection, will certainly contribute to this. The draft document will also be discussed in some 50 towns. For this reason, it is expected that the specific experiences gained in the activity of the city systems of civil defense will be pointed out.

MONTENEGRO LC ANALYZES NEW METHOD OF PARTY ACTIVITY

LD011654 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1250 GMT 1 Jun 81

[Text] Titograd, 1 Jun (TANJUG)--League of Communists activity through forms of ideopolitical linking and action organization, as set out in the latest statutory amendments and supplements, has started but there are quite a few things which are not clear, as well as weaknesses and dilemmas. This is the essence of the assessment of the first experiences of the new method of party activity made at today's session of the Montenegro League of Communists Central Committee Presidium. Together with a warning to the effect that the League of Communists organizational mechanism needs to be constantly adapted to the self-management organization of society, it was emphasized that party organization must also ensure firmer unity in action and must strengthen the general effectiveness of the League of Communists. Analyses and certain social situations which are especially politically sensitive point to the need for, along with a consistent respect for the principles of democratic centralism, a shortening of the process from enhancing the initiative for discussion and the resolution of some topical social issues and problems to the adoption of stances and recommendations and, what is most essential, their assimilation into practical action by the League of Communists.

Communists must decide more quickly in favor of united ideopolitical action, and this can best be achieved through forms of action linking, which will also enable more effective activity in delegate assemblies and other sociopolitical organizations. According to today's discussion at the Presidium session, chaired by Vojo Srzentic, organizational forms must in no way be glorified, nor should the various forms of action linking, for this not an aim in itself.

The most important thing is to create the conditions for the effective ideopolitical action, and in order to achieve this the most essential thing is to strengthen the ideopolitical role of League of Communists members and the basic party organizations. We need to develop such a content of activity in the League of Communists which in the very richness of ideopolitical issues that lie before it will demand by the logic of things a variety of forms of action linking and activity.

The main issue is how to make the League of Communists the true internal ideopolitical force of the political system of socialist self-management, for, as was emphasized, the League of Communists is now between the state and the SAWP. It has "come unstuck" from the state, but has not yet incorporated its own strength and action into the activity of the SAWP as an organizational front of all subjective socialist forces. We need to discuss in more detail what the ideological and political issues are which block action linking and more effective activity by basic party organizations. Together with such a demand the question was also raised of why basic organizations and League of Communists members often "melt away" when they meet with major social events. This is not a question of organization, as was said at today's session of the Montenegro League of Communists Central Committee Presidium but relates to the real grounding of basic party organizations in the social space in which they are organized and are active.

It is judged that the ever increasing influence of managerial techno-bureaucratic teams and forces in work collectives on the work of basic party organizations could be ended by greater practical affirmation of the forms of true action linking between communists. It is especially important to develop forms of joint activity by communists in the context of the work organization, the more so because there is a very pronounced tendency for decisionmaking on nearly all self-management and business issues to be concentrated at this level, and not, as envisaged by the constitutional law, in the basic organization of associated labor itself.

At the presidium session it was concluded that forms of action linking should be developed on the lines of income-based linking, both within work and composite organizations of associated labor and in the context of reproduction totalities, for example, between agriculture and tourism. It was also recommended that mutual cooperation between League of Communists municipal organizations, which is currently very underdeveloped, should be studied.

The question was raised of whether it is realistic that no kind of intermunicipal linking and activity by party organizations exists in Montenegro, the more so because the pooling of labor and resources between organizations of associated labor in several municipalities is increasingly more dynamic.

It was noted that such forms of linking between communists at joint meetings of basic party organizations, coordination committees and so forth, exist and that under guise of action work they can mean something different, something which is contrary to the work method of the League of Communists. It was emphasized that we need to define more closely the nature of action and thematic conferences and also the work content of all other organizational forms. The forms of action organization differ widely among League of Communists municipal organizations, as well as at the university, which might reduce the ideopolitical and action effectiveness of the League of Communists, and so this should be evened out to some extent.

The Montenegro League of Communists Central Committee Presidium recommended that the League of Communists municipal conferences also discuss critically and analyze their own experiences in action linking and work by communists. Certain analytical information on the work and activity of communists in republican organs and organizations will be prepared for discussion, as well as information on the work of the Montenegro League of Communists Central Committee delegation in the Montenegro Assembly.

BORBA WARNS AGAINST NATIONALISM IN VOJVODINA

AU032003 Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 21 May 81 p 10

[Karolj Erdelji article in the "Accents" column: "'Excusing' Any Nationalism is Unacceptable"]

[Excerpts] Our working people are becoming increasingly aware of how dangerous any lagging or obstruction in developing self-management and the delegate system can be for the realization of national equality. As a matter of fact, the conditions for the appearance of nationalism are inevitably provided if the material basis of self-management and of decisionmaking on the means of social reproduction is narrowed down by any narrow bureaucratic and technocratic group within an organization of associated labor, a self-managing interest community or elsewhere, for nationalism is directly connected with and goes hand in hand with all these and other antiself-managing ideologies and is also based on appropriation of labor and on domination. Then it directs the discontent which it creates with its action to the sphere of intranational relations.

Although the intranational relations in the Socialist Autonomous Province of Vojvodina are good, we must not forget for a single moment the enemy's calculations about our multinational community. All this even more underlines the obligation and responsibility of all us communists and our basic organizations to even more broadly develop the ideological-political action of the League of Communists in developing self-management, thereby implementing the policy of national equality. As a matter of fact, despite everything that has been achieved, we have sufficient reasons to be critical and even more self-critical toward our own practice and behavior.

The view and the attitude that, unless some excesses occur there is nothing more for us to accomplish in the sphere of national equality, must be most sharply criticized. There are basic organizations of the League of Communists primarily in the fields of culture, education and publishing and news publishing activities which continue to fail to sufficiently watch and analyze the situation and the attitudes toward these issues. They are late in their actions or they fail to complete their actions and frequently make generalized appraisals.

We must also sharply condemn the occurrences of isolation within the narrow national confines in those communities which lack sufficient consideration and feeling for others, as well as the attempts to cover up or minimize nationalist and chauvinist manifestations.

In our communities--I have Vojvodina in mind--we have various nationalisms appearing in various forms primarily within the bourgeois-liberalist, bureaucratic-dogmatist, statist and other intellectual circles. Spiritual guardianship, paternalism and sermonizing about their own endangered nations are equally characteristic for all of them. Then there is also that nationalism, for instance, Hungarian nationalism, that engages in tactical games and calculates and waits to see whether another nationalism that is rising might perhaps benefit it in some way. All this is done according to the well-known old prescription of messianism wailing over the "ill and wretched" fate of one's own nation.

The reactionary clergy, which has never been disinterested in such calculations, has also joined the circle of nationalist games. Some members of that clergy strive to resurrect certain traditions, while some others, concerned over the fate of "their nation," also try to organize believers for their nationalist undertakings.

PRESIDENCY URGES ECONOMIES IN FOREIGN VISITS

LD032231 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1816 GMT 3 Jun 81

[Text] Belgrade, 3 Jun (TANJUG)--A session of the SFRY Presidency, in which presidents of the presidencies of socialist republics and socialist autonomous provinces also took part, was held in Belgrade today chaired by Sergej Kraigher.

The Presidency discussed and adopted the platform for the coming visit to Yugoslavia by Nigerian President Shehu Shagari.

Information from the Federal Executive Council Commission for Planning and Coordinating International Visits was also discussed. The information was prepared (?on the basis of) previous assessments and conclusions by the SFRY Presidency on the need to pursue a rational policy and coordinate visits by all federal organs and organizations, socialist republics and socialist autonomous provinces.

Proceeding from basic stances and criteria from the social agreement on coordinating and planning international visits, the SFRY Presidency noted that proposed plans for international visits for 1981 are excessive and insufficiently coordinated. At the session it was judged that there still exist considerable possibilities for unifying business, for rationalization and economies, as well as for postponing some visits which are not of a working nature and for reducing courtesy visits to a minimum. The Presidency considers it necessary to involve our diplomatic and consular representative offices to a greater extent than to date in our international negotiations and business, to plan [visits by] special delegations from Yugoslavia only when the significance and nature of negotiations demand this, and to arrange travel by the shortest and cheapest means. The Presidency adopted the necessary conclusions in accordance with this.

At the session some topical issues relating to the promotion of the organization and work of the Council of the Federation and the status of its members were discussed. It was judged that the practice of involving Council members in the work of working bodies, organs and organizations in the Federation and the working bodies of organs and organizations in the socialist republics and socialist autonomous provinces should be continued.

Some other issues relating to the SFRY Presidency's constitutional competence were also discussed.

SECRETARY VRHOVEC RETURNS FROM FAR EAST TRIP

LD031252 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 0723 GMT 3 Jun 81

[Excerpt] Belgrade, 3 Jun (TANJUG)--Josip Vrhovec, federal secretary of foreign affairs, returned to Belgrade this morning from his official visits to the People's Republic of China, the DPRK and Japan.

SUNDIC COMMENTS ON RELATIONS WITH HUNGARY

LD032020 Zagreb Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1400 GMT 3 Jun 81

[Milika Sundic commentary]

[Text] Our topical foreign political commentary is devoted to the visit being paid to Hungary by Lazar Mojsov, president of the LCY Central Committee Presidium, and to the talks he will have during the visit with Janos Kadar, first secretary of the Hungarian Socialist Workers Party. Milika Sundic says:

Relations between Yugoslavia and Hungary have developed over a long period of years in the spirit of friendship and mutual trust. Both countries exerted, and are exerting, the necessary efforts in this direction, and in this connection particular stress should be laid on the meetings between President Tito and Janos Kadar. The present visit by Lazar Mojsov, president of the LCY Central Committee Presidium, to Budapest where at Janos Kadar's invitation he will have talks on questions of mutual interest, is above all aimed at giving an impetus to the further development of relations between the two neighboring socialist countries. The talks in Budapest are also significant because they come at a time of grave disruptions in the world, a crisis in East-West relations, and intensified disagreements in relations between the socialist countries and the communist and workers parties.

Being good neighbors, Yugoslavia and Hungary are called upon to do all they can to help overcome the existing tension in the world, and primarily in the region to which they belong geographically. The political and economic crisis which has spread in the world in the last two years has not bypassed the socialist countries either. There is not one single socialist country which is not facing lesser or greater problems. Some of these problems are the consequence of foreign interference in internal affairs, directly or indirectly, and there are also those that, by their nature, are the result of internal difficulties which confront the socialist countries in the development.

The countries which belong to military-political groupings, such as Hungary, solve the problems which confront them in keeping with the rules and contractual obligations which regulate their mutual relations. Yugoslavia does this in a different way, in keeping with its internal self-managing system and nonaligned foreign policy. Apart from the policy of nonalignment which it pursues and which represents its basic and unalterable foreign-political orientation, Yugoslavia has always attached, and continues to attach, the greatest importance to cooperation with the neighboring countries regardless of any differences or similarities between state systems.

Regrettably, we do not have equally good relations with all the countries bordering on Yugoslavia, two of which are socialist--Albania and Bulgaria. The first has for 30 years now, and especially during the past few months, pursued an openly hostile policy against Yugoslavia, while from Bulgaria we hear always the same story, sometimes more often and sometimes less often, of the refusal to recognize the Macedonian nation and trying to lay a claim to it. Only a few days ago a Bulgarian general, in fact an Army political commissar, claimed as Bulgarian a large number of personalities of the Macedonian nation and the most important periods in the Macedonian people's struggle--the Ilinden uprising and [words indistinct].

With the exception of the Cominform period, which was condemned by the Hungarian party a long time ago, we have not had, and hope not to have, any similar problems with Hungary. However, it is true that when we mentioned Hungary's membership in the Warsaw Pact and the obligations which arise from it, we did not do so without reason. However good or friendly our relations are, as we noted at the beginning, there are certain aspects of some forms of behavior and of the reporting on the events in Kosovo which we cannot describe as well-intentioned, and that being so they do not contribute to the development and promotion of the existing good-neighborly cooperation.

Yugoslavia has every reason to be sensitive to such behavior because it is a multinational country and also because of a series of other reasons which stem from our mistrust of the political blocs. [words indistinct]

Mojsov in Hungary

For Budapest and Belgrade reportage of the visit to Hungary of Lazar Majsov, president of the LCY Central Committee Presidium, see the Hungary section of this issue of the Eastern Europe DAILY REPORT and subsequent issues.

VRHOVEC GREETS VISITING NICARAGUAN FOREIGN MINISTER

LD041054 Belgrade TANJUG in English 0908 GMT 4 Jun 81

[Text] Belgrade, 4 Jun (TANJUG)--Nicaragua's Minister for Foreign Affairs Miguel d'Escoto arrived here today on an official and friendly visit to Yugoslavia. He was welcomed at Belgrade airport by Yugoslav Federal Secretary for Foreign Affairs Josip Vrhovec and other Foreign Secretariat officials.